The Weekly Pacific.

"First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy."

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1858. NUMBER 15.

The Weekly Pacific.

Sandwich Islands Correspondence.

The Pacific Whaling Fleet again—Evil Deeds not Ended—The Great Sin committed in the Southern Seas—"Gather not my Soul with Sinners."

MAKAWAO, MAUI HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Feb. 25th, 1858.

EDITORS PACIFIC—Gentlemen:

I was much surprised to hear you say, as you do in your paper of January 7th, that the *Commercial Advertiser* of Nov. 5th had not reached you with your file of that paper. As the proprietor had made a direct appeal to "our cotemporary, THE PACIFIC," briefly instructed you touching your duty as conductors of a religious journal, and had cautioned you to beware of letters from Makawao, I supposed, of course, that he had sent you that particular number, if no other one. I have requested Rev. Mr. Clark, of Honolulu, to see that there be sent you not only the missing number, but all the numbers of the *Commercial* which contain any allusion to Dr. Gulick's letter to "Christian ship owners in the Pacific." If you had seen the *Commercial* of a later date than Nov. 5th, you will not need that I should add a word respecting the gross ignorance of the writer of the attack on Dr. Gulick, of the character of the whaling fleet of the Pacific, or worse, of his desire to curry favor of the ship masters by defending the beastly conduct of themselves and crews, and abusing the devoted missionaries. I hope that ignorance was the cause of his defence of these men. If so, I think you will agree with me that there seems a fair prospect that he may ere long be enlightened. Please read the communication of "Cymon," in a late *Commercial*, and another of P. J. Gulick, the father of Dr. Gulick, in a still later paper. "Cymon" is one of my neighbors, a planter of intelligence and standing, well known and highly respected at the islands. He knows whereof he affirms, if "Maui ship masters" have anything farther to say in the way of criminating Dr. Gulick, accusing him of falsehoods and exageration, "Cymon" declares that he is ready to meet them. There are others in this neighborhood who have been at Ascension on board whale ships, and they all say Dr. Gulick's statements are true. Read also the communication of father Gulick with the testimony which he there introduces, and see how confirmatory all these items of testimony are of the truth of Dr. Gulick's complaints touching the trials to which he and his family were subjected by their countrymen. I see plainly that God is overruling the whole affair for good. The wicked doings of seamen, both masters and their crews, at Ascension, caused the missionaries who were toiling there for the salvation of the heathen to cry to God and man for help. They remonstrated with Christian ship owners on the doings of their servants, masters and crews of whaling ships in the Pacific. The disclosures which these aggrieved servants of Christ made of the deeds of shame which were perpetrated, called forth the wrath and hatred of "many ship masters" and their crews. They accused the missionary of falsehood, and spite, and exaggeration. They enlisted one of the late missionary's sons to defend their cause. Had they stopped here, Satan might have gained some slight advantage. But the yielding to the temptation to achieve a triumph, and perhaps annihilate the mission in Micronesia, that they might have the whole ground to themselves, they, in a luckless hour, undertook their own defence, denied the charges in part, aspersed the motives of the missionaries, and in part, defended their practice as proper. This has called out testimony of the most reliable character, and the truth of Dr. Gulick's statements is set at rest, or if again disputed, testimony of the most decisive character is at hand, and will be forthcoming. Is not God making the wrath of man to praise him?

Another thing I will mention which has a bearing on this subject, showing how God is overruling this whole affair for good. The abuse which has been thrown upon our young missionary brother Gulick, and which would have been thrown upon his associate, Rev. Mr. Sturges, had the authors of these attacks happened to have seen the *Missionary Herald* for August, 1857, I say, the abuse which has been heaped upon our brother Gulick for his frank and manly expose of deeds of darkness committed at Ascension, has aroused the primitive missionary feeling of abhorrence of such doings among the heathen of Pacific—a feeling which, though not extinct at any time, has been allayed somewhat since seamen's chaplains have been laboring at these islands. But now the question is being asked: Why do we missionaries now in the field suffer less persecution than did our elder brethren, Brigham, Whitney and Richards? Has the offence of the cross ceased? Are seamen becoming better? Are there fewer women of loose virtue than there were when Percival attacked Mr. Brigham, or when Capt. Clark fired upon the house of Mr. Richards? None of these is true. As the world hated Christ because he testified of it that the works thereof were evil, so men to-day hate those who reprove them or their sinful course. Seamen are becoming no better. Here we have the testimony of one who has spent many years at a seaport much frequented by whalemen, saying that as far as his own acquaintance and opportunities for observation extend, he believes that "the proportion of those in the whaling fleet who are disposed to attend church and listen to the word of God when in port, is smaller than it was twenty years ago." And certainly the iniquity of seamen at Lahaina was never so great as during the last shipping season. This all admit who were there at that time, and many—one from my own family among others—were called thither as jurors and witnesses, the November term of court being in session. And I am sorry to add that never before have there been so many infamous women at our seaports for the purpose of gain by prostitution. One reason for this state of things is doubtless the increase of foreign residents at these seaports, a great majority of whom are deeply involved in the sin of licentiousness, who initiate multitudes of Hawaiian girls into their vile practices, and cast them off to gain a livelihood by hanging upon seamen. Besides other houses, several dance houses were kept open during the last shipping season, at Lahaina, houses of most infamous character. It is thus becoming more difficult than it was formerly to ferret out the iniquity of seamen. So that missionaries cannot bear as clear and full a testimony to the sins of this class as they once could, and thus they are less exposed to persecution than they once were. Still, I have many and strong fears, that a shrinking from bearing a fearless testimony of the world that "the deeds thereof are evil," especially from testifying against the sin of licentiousness, is one of the reasons why missionaries are now less hated and persecuted among us than were our fathers and elder brethren. The day of God will show how this is. I could give you some striking testimony from one station and another to confirm me in my fears on this point, but as I seem to see my brethren waking up to duty, aroused by the threats of seamen to inflict mob law on our devoted brother Gulick, I will drop this subject for the present. I hope to be able to tell you ere long, that no missionary or ex-missionary is disposed to shrink from bearing testimony, as did our Lord in his day, of the meanness and wickedness of men here at Ascension, who wallow in th slough of licentiousness, and thus do all in their power to counteract the influence of the gospel among the islands of the Pacific.

A SERMON.

We know who prayed, "Gather not my soul with sinners, nor my life with bloody men." While on the northwest coast in 1829, I had occasion so frequently to cry to God in this language that I wrote a discourse on the Psalm containing these words, drawing several practical lessons from it. One of these I will give you in this connection.

"The delight which the Christian is conscious of enjoying in the society of the pious, and in attending upon the ordinances of God's house, makes the thought of dwelling with the wicked exceedingly painful.

In inquiring what is the society of the wicked on earth, I remark, let him answer who for a season has been shut up with them, who, helpless of escape, has for months witnessed the profanation of the Sabbath with business and pleasure; whose ear has been stunned with the horrid imprecations of his companions, while seeking on their behalf the blessing of God, and whose sleep has been interrupted by their midnight debauchery. He knows the bitterness of grief and, can exclaim:

"O might I change my place,
How would I choose to dwell
In some lone wilderness,
And leave these gates of hell."

Now, I ask, with what feelings must the Christian contemplate the possibility even of being eternally banished with the enemies of God and holiness? For consider who are they that will be driven away from God, and shut up in hell? None will be there who had an honest desire to escape so dreadful a doom. Not one who sincerely hated sin, had a spark of love to God and benevolence to men, or made an honest effort to do his duty. There will be the proud moralist, who spurned the atonement of Christ, and refused to bewail his sins, but who resolved to reach heaven by his own unaided efforts. There will be the infidel, who denied the Saviour and abused his followers. The ambitious, who waded to their thrones in the blood of their subjects, will be there. The votaries of error, in all its guises, and the slaves of sin in all its forms, in fine, all who on earth hated and opposed the Lord Jesus Christ, and rolled sin as a sweet morsel under their tongues, shall in that dreary abode, eat the fruit of their doings. John, in his vision, heard the catalogue of those who should be the occupants of the pit. "The fearful and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolators, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death." And Oh, what a society will these compose! In this world with all the restraints imposed by the law, and the gospel, and the love of reputation, and the fear of punishment, they can scarcely be endured; and the prison and the gibbet are often employed for the safety of society; but in the coming world, when all these restrictions shall be removed, what will be the character and movements of these men? Language is too poor to reach a description of their degradation, who, forever fixed in their aversion to holiness, shall remain hateful and hating one another: whose bosoms shall rankle with the direst enmity, and who shall pour forth forever and ever the venom of their souls in curses against God, and Jesus Christ, and all holy beings. Well may the Christian deprecate the thought of being gathered with the wicked. Well may he beseech God to save him from so tremendous a destiny.

That each of us, dear readers, may, by faith in the blood of atonement, escape the fearful ruin, may God grant, for Christ's sake. Amen.

Your affectionate brother,
J. S. GREEN.

The Preservation of the Bible.

With what wonder should we gaze upon a fortress that had withstood the assaults of successive generations for thousands of years! And with what strange interest should we look at a man who, during the life of many centuries, had often been cast into the sea without being drowned, and drugged with prussic acid without being poisoned, and riddlet with bullets without being numbered with the slain! Thus has it been with the word of God during all its history. Men have made it their enemy by their bad lives, and then have become its enemies, and hated it, and sought to destroy it.

Jehoiakim, as we read, cut to pieces the divine roll, and threw it into the fire. About 170 years before Christ, Antiochus caused all the copies of the Jewish Scriptures to be burnt. Three hundred and three years after, Diocletian, by an edict ordered all the Scriptures to be committed to the flames; and Eusebius, the historian, tells us he saw large heaps of them burning in the market place. Nor has this spirit ever failed to show itself. The Bible has, all along its course, had to struggle against opposition, visible and latent, artful and violent. It has had to contend with prevalence of error, the tyranny of passion and the cruelty of persecution. Numerous foes have risen up against it—pagans who have aimed to destroy it, and Papists who have striven to monopolize it, and ungodly men who have hated it for its purity and penalties.

But from all these assaults it has been preserved. Though cast into the fire it has risen triumphantly from its ashes; though crushed, yet, like the diamond, every part of which when broken exhibits the beauty and perfection of the whole, it has proven its indestructibility, and though, sunk in the waters, it has come up again studded with the costliest pearls. It has survived the shock of all its enemies and withstood the ravages of time. Like the fabled pillars of Seth, which are said to have bid defiance to the deluge, it has stood unmoved in the midst of that flood which sweeps away men with their labors into oblivion.

O, what wreck and ruin meet the eye as it glances at the past! Thrones have crumbled, empires have fallen, and philosophers and their systems have vanished away. The very monuments of man's power have been converted into a mockery of his weakness. His eternal cities moulder in their ruins, and the serpent hisses in the cabinet where he planned his empire, and echo itself is startled by the foot which breaks the silence that has reigned for ages in his hall of feast and song. Yet, notwithstanding all this desolation the stream which first bubbled up at the foot of the eternal throne has continued to roll on with silent majesty and might, bearing down each opposing barrier, and declaring to perishing multitudes on its brink that while 'all flesh is grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass, the word of God endureth forever.'

No weapon that has ever been formed against the Bible has prospered. It has survived the power of secret treachery and open violence. The time has been when to read it was death. Infidelity has fought against it with relentless malignity, but it has successfully resisted all its potency, passing unhurt through the hands of Julians, and Celsuses and Porphyrys, and defying all the sophistries of Hume, and the eloquence of Gibbon, and the insendoes of Rosseau, and the blasphemy of Paine, and the vituperations of Voltaire. The identical press, indeed, which was employed by Voltaire and the French Institute to disseminate their attacks upon the Bible, has since been used to print the very volume they so vainly sought to destroy.

Nor is this all. Not only has the Bible not been destroyed, but it has not been diluted by the lapse of ages. It has not been ruined by the sapping of its foundations nor by the incorporation of any new element with it, which has marred its integrity, or vitiated its purity. With it, like God its author, there has been no variableness or shadow of a change. The world has suffered its boasted classics to be contaminated and blurred, but the church can rejoice over the fair page of her precious books assured that the far descent of these venerable treasures has neither altered their character nor changed their identity. "Those oracles written amidst such strange diversity of time, place and condition—among the sands and cliffs of Arabia, the fields and hills of Palestine, in the palaces of Babylon, and in the dungeons of Rome, have come down to us in such unimpaired fullness and accuracy that we are placed as advantageously toward them as the generation which gazed upon 'that book of the law' to which Moses had been adding chronicles and statutes for forty years; or those crowds which hung on the lips of Jesus, as he recited a parable on the shore of the Galilean lake; or those churches which received from Paul or Peter one of their epistles of warning or exposition."—*The Presbyterian.*

DIRGE.

1.
Is there a ringer in the town can ring a solemn chime?
Let him come toll earth's happiest soul out of this realm of time.

2.
Ring minute bells! their tone best tells how now goes life's employ,
For, straitened here on this bare bier lies the queen-child of joy.

3.
Toll all this day while christians pray for hearts now crushed with sorrow!
Toll all this night that has no light, till Phosphor brings the morrow!

4.
Earth, sea and sky! your minstrelsy must marshall for this hour
Sweet Phosphor too shall chant a true sad dirge in Memnon's tower.

5.
She was the merriest one in mirth, yet truest to a task,
For the same oil sustained her toil that fired her in the masque.

6.
Life was a constant sense of joy, inspired we know not how.
There was no cloud could ever shroud the halo on her brow.

7.
Her sunny hair spread on the air, she danced life's daily round.
E'en in her duty she was Beauty—she was Motion—bound.

8.
The dreaded wand in Azrael's hand has touched her—ah, how still!
She is His slain, none may complain; there's faith, but there's no will.

9.
Ah! wild Gazelle named Isabel! how leaden now those eyes!
Whose shooting light starred every night, tho' dark as Egypt's skies.

10.
Peal minute bells! their tone best tells how now goes life's employ,
For frozen here on this black bier lies the queen-child of joy.

11.
They bear her hence! Ho bearers! whence now moves you ebon plume?
Will ye to-day with such array our Life of life entomb?

12.
Up the long street with muffled feet majestic moves the train;
Oh my heart bleeds! the very steeds seem conscious of the pain.

13.
My heart will burst, my brain be cursed with madness and grow wild,
If by yon vault the pageant halt, to leave this blessed child.

14.
Now toll a knell, and toll it well, with majesty of tone,
For in that train rides Isabel, with them, and yet alone.

15.
Ah dreadful wand in Azrael's hand, this day what hast thou done!
But why complain before his slain?—the face of Fate is stone.

16.
Stay for one moment, bellman! lo, they kneel upon her sod—
"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust, the spirit to its God."

17.
My blood is chill with agony, my heart with anguish torn,
As I behold to what a cold couch Isabel is borne.

18.
Oh dreadful wand in Azrael's hand, this day what hast thou done!
My tears like rain fall on thy slain; thou hast no mercy—none.

19.
Toll, sad bells, still, and let them fill the night with solemn strain;
This mountain billow has given her pillow, and thereon sleeps the slain.

20.
Toll minute bells, their tone best tells how now goes life's employ,
Entomb'd here we leave the dear, dear, dead queen-child of joy.

San Francisco, April, 1858.

Hospitality in the House of God.

Every church, says an exchange paper, that would prosper, must show proper attention to strangers. It should be seen that they are promptly and courteously provided with seats, and made to feel that they have a cordial welcome there. Kind looks should greet them as they come, and follow them as they go. Should they come again, let them meet with the same reception. And should they become constant worshippers there, let them be sought out and visited, not merely by the pastor, but by members of the church and society. Whether rich ar poor, they should not be overlooked or neglected. They have claims as strangers, irrespective of all outward distinction. Let us see that they have prompt attention.

Let a man bring the matter home to himself. Suppose you are in a strange place. You go to the house of God on the Sabbath, but are treated as a stranger in the fullest sense of the word. You are not spoken to—you are not seated. We venture the assertion that when you go home, it will be to attend some other meeting, if there is one near, and if there is no other, you will be quite inclined to stay at home.

"My notions of life," says Southey, "are much the same as those about traveling: there is a good deal of amusement on the road; but, after all, one wants to be at rest."

Mere Sensibility is not Virtue.

In the Greyson letters, Mr. Rogers presents many important truths in a forcible and popular style. The following extract is a good sample:

The luxury of mere sympathy and sensibility (now do not look so shocked) of the "fine feelings" excited by fiction is, when disjoined from practical benevolence, so great, that it may actually form a notable element in a person's daily felicity, and yet he may be one of the most selfish creatures in the world!

How delightful it is to sit and play, not only with no trouble, but with the liveliest pleasure, the part of great philanthropists! What ignorance and sorrow have been relieved, in fancy, by soft enthusiasts! What sums expended—without costing a farthing!—What content and felicity diffused everywhere—and the ungrateful world none the better or the wiser for it all! Sentimental philanthropists, who thus revel in secret well-doing, transcend the Gospel maxim of not "letting their left hand know what their right hand doeth," for they let neither their "right" nor their "left hand" know anything of the matter! Out upon them!

Now, this selfish luxury not only blinds those who surrender themselves to it by the mask of seeming worth it wears, but by daily craving, like any other pleasant emotion, a more unrestrained indulgence, it makes real benevolence, and its hardy tasks, more and more impossible. And thus, as Bishop Butler justly says, the heart may be growing all the more selfish for all the heroic sacrifices of an imaginary virtue.

Pray observe, too,—and it is well to remember in the present tendencies of popular literature,—that similar effects, in the absence of a genuine practical benevolence, may be produced by an opposite class of delineations from those which exhibit fictitious distress: I mean those which exhibit almost exclusively the follies and weaknesses of mankind. When such descriptions are too often read, no matter how kindly the vein of the humorist,—the man who has not trained his heart to pity by actual benevolence, is soon apt to fall into a cynical contempt of human infirmity, and to think that all the world's absurdities are game for laughter, when at least as often they call for compassion.

You may perhaps be puzzled a little to reconcile the paradox of the *hardening* effects of excessive *sensibility*. You will find all difficulty removed if you sufficiently meditate on the fact so beautifully pointed out by the great moralist I quoted in my last. So little (as he shows) is emotion,—even the best and the most refined,—in itself any index of virtue, that emotion may be weakened, and indeed it is so, by every practical advance in virtue. It is, as he says, a great law of our nature (and nothing can be more beautifully adapted to our condition as creatures who are designed for real practical virtue,) that while our passive emotions decay in vividness by repetition, (though it is true we *crave* them more and more strongly,) our practical habits *strengthen* by exercise, so that, as the writer observes, a man may be advancing in moral excellence by that very course which deadens his emotions. He whose sensibility gloats over fictitious scenes of sorrow, as the exciting cause of agreeable passive sensations, is in the opposite position; he craves them more and more, though he feels them less vividly, just as is the case with the drunkard and his dram—he hankers for it more and enjoys it less. Practical habits, on the other hand, render emotion less vivid, and become more and more easy and pleasant—nay, like all habits, crave their wonted gratification. So true is it, however, that practical habit generally deadens passive impressions, that you may lay it down as a rule, that he who feels poignantly,—I do not say deeply, but poignantly,—the distress he relieves, is a novice in benevolence; and hence novel reading young ladies and gentlemen often entirely mistake the matter, when they call a man hard hearted because he does not display all the sensations and clamorous sentiments of their own impotent benevolence, but just quietly does all that they talk of or perhaps *blubber* about. We know that a benevolent medical man may take off a limb as coolly as he would eat his dinner, and feel ten times as much real sensibility for the sufferer as a fine lady who would run away, hide her face in her hand, and throw herself on a sofa in the most approved attitude of fainting or hysterics at the sight of even a drop of blood.

My dear Mary, take it as a caution through life, quite apart from the subject I have been preaching about;—Suspect—I do not say condemn and hang,—but suspect all who indulge in superfluous expressions of sentiment, all excessive *symbols* of sensibility. Those who indulge in these are always neophites in virtue at the best; and, what is worse, they are very often among the most heartless of mankind. Sterne and Rousseau were types of this class,—perfect incarnations of sensibility without benevolence,—having, and having in perfection, the "form" of virtue, but "denying the power thereof."

Story of a Shoe-Buckle.

Have you ever seen among the antiquities of your father's garret—or your grandfather's—laid away, in company, it may be, with relics of that other *extensive* article, "the hooped petticoat," specimens of the *mammoth shoe-buckles*, which the gentry of colonial times used to wear, as if to compensate themselves, one might think, for the *short comings* of the other portion of their attire, called "small clothes," or to take revenge, perhaps, on that contemporary '*habit*' of feminine extravagance, spoken of above, and reproduced in modern circles, under the name of "crinoline?" Whether you have, or have not, we do not propose to *describe* them now, nor to recommend the use of them to the gentlemen of our times, short cloaks for our upper halves, and *crinoline* for our better ones, notwithstanding.

A recent notice of James T. Woodbury's name in connection with a temperance anecdote, brought to our mind, among other things, a certain pair of these old fashioned shoe-buckles, of which we are tempted to speak.

Mr. Woodbury, in connection with Daniel Webster, had procured from Congress a pension for the widow Leighton, the aged relict of Capt. Isaac Davis, who fell at the head of the Acton "minute-men," at the Old North Bridge, in Concord, Massachusetts, in *the first armed resistance* made to British oppression in America. Mrs. Leighton would insist that Mr. Woodbury should receive some sort of pay for his efforts, on her account. Resisting, however, any such idea, but disposed to humor her wish, he finally said to her, that "if she had any thing of Davis' which he could put among his collection of mementos of the revolution, he would be most happy to receive it." She arose, tottered to an old chest, and took from the bottom of it, a pair of shoe-buckles. "These," she said, "I have sacredly kept from the day they were taken from my husband's feet, the 19th day of April, 1776. They are the only article of his which I have retained. Though I meant never to part with them, I am glad to give them now to *you*. That appearance of *rust* on them is Mr. Davis' blood. They were bespattered with it, as it spouted from his heart, through which, you know, he was shot, at the Old North Bridge. They have never been wiped since." She could say no more. That they both wiped their tears for the unwiped buckles we need not add, possibly you may be doing the same thing. How important, often, in the connections of history, are accidents, apparently the most trivial!

When, some seven years ago, Mr. Woodbury was pleading in the Legislature of Massachusetts, for aid to build the "Acton Monument"—and many of the members were so imbued with "peace principles," as to think it wrong, even to commemorate the battles of the Revolution—and he was likely to fail in his object, through the general opposition, he sent to the speaker's desk these *shoe-buckles*, stating their history at the same time, and requesting the speaker to take them in his hands. "The touch of them, sir, will do you good. They have an eloquence that can be felt. Circulate them now, if you please, sir, through the House. It will do the 'peace men' good, also, to touch them. There is patriotic blood on them, sir, and a virtue in them to stir the patriot blood, if there be any, in every gentleman's heart. I wish them to circulate, sir, and I will say no more. Like the 'poor dumb mouths' of a Cæsar's wounds, I bid *them* speak for me."

If the spirit of '76 had been discharged on the House, like galvanism from a battery, the effect could not have been more thrilling. The "peace men" said, "you are wrong, Mr. Woodbury, but we shall vote the appropriation, notwithstanding." They did so, and the monument in question towers on the Acton Common, not less to show the issue, often, of an unintended trifle, than the noblest results of the most determined virtue.—*College Echo.*

"But who can paint like nature?
Can imagination boast,
Amid it's gay creation, hues,
Like her's? or can it mix them
With that matchless skill,
And lose them in each other,
As appears in every bud that blows;
If fancy then unequal fails, beneath the pleasing task,
Ah! what shall language do?"

Heroes without the Laurel.

The following beautiful sentiment is accredited to George S. Hilliard, Esq., of Boston.

"I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for those who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes rises from superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so to far as to say, with a living poet, that the 'world knows nothing of its greatest men,' but there are forms of greatness, or at least excellence, that 'die and make no sign,' there are martyrs that miss the palm, but not the stake; there are heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."

Triumph of Mind over Matter.

Dr. Elder, in his interesting biography of Dr. Kane, relates that he once asked him after his return from his last Arctic expedition, "for the best proved instance he knew of the soul's power over the body—an instance that might push the hard-baked philosophy of materialism to the consciousness of its own idiocy." He paused a moment, and then said, with a spring, "The soul can lift the body out of its boots, sir. When our captain was dying—I say dying, I have seen scurvy enough to know—every old scar in his body was a running ulcer. If conscience festers under its wounds correspondingly, hell is not hard to understand. I never saw a case so bad that either lived or died. Men die of it usually long before they are so ill as he was. There was trouble aboard—there might be mutiny. So soon as the breath was out of his body we might be at each other's throats. I felt that he owed even the repose of dying to the service. I went down to his bunk, and shouted in his ear, 'mutiny, captain, mutiny!' He heard the complaint, ordered punishment, and from that hour convalesced. Keep that man awake with danger, and he wouldn't die of anything until his duty was done."

Universality of the Deluge.

Dr. Campbell, in his Note to the seventh chapter of the Genesis, says:—"The flood began 1656 years from the creation, so that Noah had lived through a large portion of the whole period. It is plain from verse nineteen that the flood was not partial, as some have urged, but universal, wrapping the whole globe in one sheet of water. Even where the flood was the most shallow, still the depth was twenty-four feet, showing the exactness with which the supply of water corresponded with the demands of the globe. Shells and skeletons of fishes are now found on the tops of the highest mountains of the world. The lowest computation which has been made of the population of the earth at that time is so great, as to those who have not considered the subject, would seem fabulous. It has even been estimated as high as two millions of millions. The inhabitants of all climes commingled, animals, natives of America, have been found buried in India; elephants in England, crocodiles in Germany, and shell-fish in the midst of islands and continents. To disbelieve the doctrine of the Deluge, is to lend a deaf ear to the voice of universal nature. It explains facts, stupendous and innumerable, to be accounted for in no other way. Young people, therefore, must not be misled by a godless geology. That science, rightly understood, is one of the prime corroborators of Revelation. Moses, so demonstrably true in his account of the Deluge, may well be trusted in his account of the Creation, and all that followed."

Saxony and the Saxons.

The men seem to be sufficiently industrious, yet I am not inclined to think that they ever labor in the destorying way common among the women. But of two millions or a little more of inhabitants in Saxony, there are twenty-four thousand soldiers, who, poor fellows, received nothing for doing nothing. I witnessed a review while I was in Dresden. There were fourteen thousand soldiers on the field, and it was a brilliant and beautiful sight, but except to appear upon parade, to stand as sentinel at the door, of some palace belonging to the royal family, or to lounge about and talk to the fruit women they seem to have little to do.

This army must be supported after a fashion, and somebody must work. The King, they say, is poor, although the "green-vault" is dazzling with diamonds and emeralds, and amethysts, and sapphires, and one walks through it as through a dream or an enchanted oriental palace. I do not know that I have any great talents as a reformer, but if I were the king of Saxony I would sell the green-vault and the china collection at auction, put my soldiers to ploughing the fields, and if my people rebelled I would dare to die, and have done with it.

One thing may be said with peculiar emphasis of the soldiers of Saxony—they are civil, courteous and obliging. This may also be said of the Germans generally. There is no place that I have seen in Europe, and few in America, were ladies may walk alone at so late an hour as in Dresden, and feel perfectly safe from any rudeness. They may, but that is a mere European custom.—*Mrs. Cross' Letters from Europe.*

Unselfish Benevolence.

"Why don't you speak to that young man, over there, who is lingering in hope that somebody will hold out their hand to him?" said Mrs. A. to Mr. B. in our hearing, as the congregation were flooding the sidewalk in their emergence from church the other day.

"I don't know who he is."

"It would be an excellent way to find out."

"Yes—but suppose that I should find out that he was somebody the pleasure of whose acquaintance I should not desire?"

"There would be no great harm done, even then, while, if you can judge from look and act and from his regularity and apparent interest in church, there is small probability of such a result."

"You know the customs of the city are somewhat rigid in regard to the matter of proper and formal introductions."

"I know that men never hesitate, however, to accost any unknown individual when any imagined benefit, of consequence to themselves, is dependent on an interview. Why should'nt benevolence be as regardless of a rule as selfishness, and such a young man's benefit be as considerable an element in the decision of such a question as your own?"

We heard no more, but what we had heard, increased our already profound respect for the insight of a clear-headed and warm-hearted woman into the mysteries of essential truth. We have often thought that the comity of the sanctuary ought to override the etiquette of the drawing room, and that nobody ought to hesitate to make the first advances towards some acquaintanceship with strangers who have become fellow-worshippers. Especially do we hold this to be the case with young men and women—particular the former. They come to the city from distant homes with hearts that ache at the separation from those to whom their whole wealth of love has been given. While hurried in the labors of the week, they do not so much mind the smart of separation but on the Sabbath they have plenty of time to think of home and old friends, and it seems desolate to them to meet Sabbath after Sabbath with a great congregation to no one of whom are they bound by the slightest tie of sympathy. They come awhile, expecting that somebody will say a kind word to them; that they may ever here find a hard-pressure welcome—they wait and linger on the threshold as if to invite a kind word, but it does not come. They intermit attendance, perhaps fall into the hands of Satan's colporteurs who hold out both hands towards them, and, in the company of errorists or open transgressors, they commence their descent awift to ruin.

Had they been greeted in their early attendance upon the sanctuary, with a warm welcome from some Christian man, who should have introduced them into the sympathetic circle of the good of their own age, they might have been saved.

Don't sacrifice the welfare of immortal souls to a poor punctillio about propriety.

Congregationalist.

TRUST BETRAYED.—"Uncle, will you lend me a dollar to go to the theatre to-night?" "Go to the *theatre* to-night. Why, were you not confirmed last Sunday?" "Yes, sir." "And pray, what were you taught before you were confirmed?" No answer. "Did not the minister converse with you, and find out whether you were prepared to renounce the ways of sin, before you were confirmed?" "No, sir." "Do tell me, then, how it happened that you were confirmed last Sunday?" The account of the youth was as follows: "The Rev. Mr. —— met me the Sunday before, and said, G., you are getting old enough to be confirmed." I made no answer, but he told me to call on him a certain day for a book to read. I called, and he was not at home. The next Sunday the Bishop was at the church, and he called me up to be confirmed." "And was that all the instruction you had?" "Yes, sir."

The above occurred in the city of B——, under a rector reputed as very busy and active in building up the church.—*Protestant Churchman.*

Professor Adams, of Amherst College, was a great entomologist, and had the largest collection of insects that was ever accumulated by any private individual in this country, since the days of Noah. Some wicked students thought to quiz the old gentleman, and, with a great deal of care and labor, succeeded in manufacturing a nondescript insect, by taking the body of a beetle and gluing to it the legs of a grasshopper, the wings of a butterfly, and the horns of a dragon-fly. With this new style of bug, they proceeded to the study of the Professor, and told him that one of their number had found a strange animal which they were unable to classify, and requested him to aid them in defining its position. The Professor put on his spectacles, and after examining the specimen carefully, said, "Well, young gentlemen, this is a very curious bug, indeed; I am inclined to think it is what Naturalists call a '*Humbug!*'"—*Harper's Magazine.*

When some of his courtiers endeavored to excite Philip the Good to punish a prelate who had used him ill—"I know," said he, "that I can revenge myself, but is a fine thing to have a revenge in one's power and not use it."

A THOUGHT FOR STUDENTS.—It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them rightsous. These are very plain and important truths, too little heeded by gluttons, spendthrifts, bookworms and hypocrites.

Visions of a Dying Child.

It is difficult to account for the thoughts and visions of the dying, and some have supposed them to be the creations of an excited fancy, having no substantial basis of truth. But incidents like the following cannot be explained on such a theory, for a child would have no previous conceptions of heaven, on which fancy could draw for materials for pleasant visions. There must be some intimate connection between the future world and the soul about to be released from its earthly tabernacle.

"I was greatly pleased," says Dr. Thompson, "with a little incident a mother gave me the other day. A child lay dying. Feeling unusual sensations, she said:—

"'Mamma, what is the matter with me?'

"'My child, you are dying.'

"'Well, mamma, what is dying?'

"'To you, dear child, it is going to heaven.'

"'Where is heaven?'

"'It is where God is, and Christ, and the Holy Ghost, and the angels, and the good men made perfect.'

"'But, mamma, I am not acquainted with any one of those, and I do not like to go alone; won't you go with me?'

"'O, Mary, I cannot. God has called you only, not me now.'"

Turning to her father, she asked the same questions. Then piteously to each of her brothers and sisters she repeated the same interrogatory, and received the same response. She then fell into a gentle slumber, from which she awoke in a transport of joy, saying:

"You need not go with me, I can go alone. I have been there, and grandmamma is there, and grandfather is there, and aunt Martha."

THE BEST OF GIFTS.—A celebrated writer says the best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

Baron Rothchild of Paris, lately gave 60 000 pounds of bread to the poor of that city. The funded property of the Rothchilds of Paris is forty millions sterling—The French Emperor has repeatedly, during the winter engaged in the exhilarating sport of skating—Lord Palmerston has informed the widow of Dr. Dick, the Christian philosopher, that the pension of $250 a year, granted to her late hus band, will be continued to her.

There is often concealed beneath a rough, unpromising exterior, a gem of incomparable value. A fierce, untamed, impetuous nature has sometimes a soul, where are fountains of warm affection yet unstirred, a depth of tenderness never yet called out, and a warmth and devotion of nature, that wants only an object to extend themselves upon.

Children are often conductors of blessing to their parents. Many parents have been converted through their instrumentality.

SUBMISSION.—When thou wilt, how thou wilt, where thou wilt.—*Baxter.*

Divisions are Satan's powder plots, to blow up religion.

The only certain way to die well, is to live well.

BAD TEMPER.—A jar of household vinegar, wherein all the pearls of happiness are dissolved.

LOST.—Some day during the last week, while carelessly playing over the brook of Time, the golden circlet of an hour. It was set with sixty pearls, each of these surrounded with as many gems. It was a gift from the Proprietor of the Universe; it was lost through carelessness; it can never be recovered, and it is advertised now to evince the loser's penitent regrets, and to warn others against the dangers of incurring a similar disaster.

MISSING—Two young gentlemen from school examination. It is hoped that if they should ever be summoned to fight the battles of their country, they will not then be *missing* from their posts.

Said a worthy young man, graduating at one of the old Colleges, when asked why he did not receive the *highest honor*, "I am content. He who received it has already provoked the question *why he did?* and I, it seems, why I did not."

The real essence of courtship, is acquiescence.

THE DRUNKARD FACTORIES.—There are in the United States 1,217 distilleries, in which 5,240 persons are employed, and capital to the amount of $8,507,574 is invested; making about four gallons of liquor for every man, woman and child in the country.

TWO CLIMATES.—The fruit and vegetable products of the vast valleys of San Joaquin, Sacramento and Tulare, ripen some six weeks earlier than those in the valleys lying west of the Coast Range.

Voltaire has said, that "if it is Homer who has made Virgil, then Virgil is Homer's finest work."

"*Si c'est Homére qui a fait Virgile c'est son plus bel outurage.*"

Men who would prosper in love, should woo gently. It is not fashionable for young ladies to take "ardent spirits."

Courage is ofter mistaken for the fear of being thought a coward.

When you speak to a person, look him straight in the face.

A TICKET TO HEAVEN. The "Society of Jesus," for a sufficient consideration used formerly, and doubtless still continues, to issue corporate promissory notes, guaranteeing earthly happiness and final salvation to the holder, and agreeing to defend his title against all claims and opponents whatsoever. The following is a copy of a document of this kind preserved in the British Museum. It is asserted that the infamous Louis XIV. possessed one of these general commutation tickets.

"We, undersigned, priests and true ecclesiastics, attest and promise that our Society, which has full powers, takes Hippolyte Brem, jurist, under its protection, and promises to defend him against all infernal power that might injure his person, soul, goods, or anything which he possesses, in faith of which we pledge the authority of His Highness, the Prince, our founder, in order that the said Hippolyte Brem shall be presented by him to the blessed chief of the Apostles with as much faithfulness and punctuality as our Society pledges by the present document.

"Signed and sealed with the seal of the Society, Francois de Seelis, rector of the Society of Jesus; Francois de Sarbon, priest of the Society of Jesus; Petit de Poys, priest of the Society of Jesus."

SKEPTICISM. The eyes of the mind are like the eyes of the body; they can see only to such a distance; but because they cannot see beyond this point, is there nothing beyond it?—*Johnson.*

Whoever is honest, generous, courteous and candid, is a gentleman, whether he be learned or unlearned, rich or poor.

The Weekly Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1858.

Sabbath School Union.—The regular Monthly meeting of the Sabbath School Union, for Reports from the different Sabbath Schools, Addresses, Singing by the Children, and Prayer, will be held next Sunday evening, 11th inst., in the Pine Street Baptist Church, at 7 o'clock. Superintendents, Teachers, Scholars and all interested in giving Sabbath School instruction to the young, are particularly invited to be present.

Joseph. F. Lamden, Secretary.

San Francisco, April 7, 1858.

Synod and Association.—The meetings of Synod and Association are in progress this week at Sonora.

To Correspondents.—*Maria*:—The article came too late for insertion this week: the first part will appear next week.

"*View of Creation.*"—We are much pleased with the article, and it will appear next week. Will the author favor us by calling at this office?

Another number of "God's spiritual-matteri universal, everlasting telegraph, &c.," whatever that thing is, has come to hand. Ten pages of writing too small to read with the naked eye—impossible, we have not the least idea in this world we could understand it if we could succeed in deciphering it. These ten pages and the fourteen which preceded them, are at our office awaiting the order of the author, who will doubtless regard us as very stupid.

"Dirge."—Not long since a beautiful girl, Isabel Judge, grandchild of Col. Thornton, died in this city. The touching lines on our first page were written, we are informed, with reference to that event. This local interest, which they have, will in many minds enhance their beauty.

The Daily Prayer Meetings.—Daily prayer meetings have been held this week at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, from 8 to 9, and from 12 to 1. At the noon meeting on Monday, seventeen were in attendance, upwards of thirty on Tuesday, and on Wednesday thirty-seven. Most of the Evangelical denominations are represented at these meetings. They are characterized by earnestness and a desire on the part of all to see a more general attention to religion in this community. This prayer-meeting at noon-day, engaging some of our most prominent men, as well as clerks and mechanics—men from nearly all the churches, is here also a very significant fact. It may be that a great blessing hangs over this community and our State. It may be that the Lord will be gracious unto us.

HOW OUR FRIENDS CAN HELP US.

It is encouraging to the conductors of papers to know that their subscription list embraces each year more and more, who may be reckoned as firm friends and reliable supporters, paying cheerfully and as a matter of course, their regular subscriptions. But all such who have come to feel a personal interest in the prosperity of a paper, can very easily do a little more than this. Nearly every subscriber could induce some other person to take the paper, and forward for him the name and amount of subscription. In this way a subscription list could easily be doubled without expense, and every reader would reap advantage in the improvement which publishers could make. Every paper that is valued has claims for such service upon its friends, but a religious paper may with peculiar reason urge them. The number is limited, especially in a new state, of those whose taste is for such reading. It is impossible, in the different communities, for an agent who is a stranger, to find out all such as might desire such a paper. Agencies are at best here an enormous expense. But those who really love the cause advocated, and are satisfied that such instrumentality is adapted to promote it, can, if all will do as we have suggested, at once double the influence exerted.

In such a work we need to make common cause. It is not a personal work, nor a work of selfishness; it costs sacrifice. If men wanted to make money, the last thing they would do for that end in California, would be to publish a religious paper. The editors and publishers make sacrifices. We have always been favored with a good circulation, yet for want of this kind of help on the part of our friends, the expense of agencies in maintaining the subscription list, has been over forty per cent. of the receipts. Besides, others no more personally concerned than any of our readers are, have given money to establish and maintain this paper. It is but reasonable then, that our friends everywhere should, on their part, render this light service in procuring and forwarding the money for some other subscribers, as well as their own subscription, and thus save to the publishers the expense of agencies. It always costs money to establish religious papers; we have frequently given statistics on this point. The *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, the center of an immense Christian community, embracing many states, has cost already ten thousand dollars, which is, we suppose, about the amount that the *Pacific* has cost. We are informed upon the best authority, that another religious paper in this state has cost twenty thousand dollars, besides its regular income from subscriptions; and no one who knows the history of that paper, will not say but that it has been worth to the denomination, and to the cause of truth, all it has cost. Political papers are spread very much by this voluntary effort which we have been urging in behalf of religious papers. Certainly the cause of religion should stimulate and sustain an interest as warm and constant. May we not hear from many of our friends in the way which we have suggested?

There is another way in which many who are so disposed, can aid us. It is by sending us well written communications. We are always thankful to receive such, and when they are likely to be useful, we thankfully publish them.

California.—It is encouraging to see a more just view of California obtaining at the East. The N. Y. *Evangelist* publishes an abstract of Dr. Bushnell's article on California, and prefaces and closes as follows:

The most clear and complete view we have seen of this wonderful State, is furnished in the last number of the *New Englander*, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Bushnell. This distinguished preacher, a year or two since, suffering in health, sought relief and restoration, not in a voyage to the Old World, but to the utmost limit of the New. He wished to see, not empires and cities crumbling to decay, but the latest born of American civilization; and in this article he describes its natural features, and its social state, its scenery and climate, its social progress, its schools and churches, and its general moral and religious prospects. If we glean a few thoughts from this admirable paper, it may tempt our readers to seek and read the whole.

* * * * * * *

To crown their whole educational system, Dr. Bushnell urges the supreme importance of a well-organized and liberally endowed College, and he makes an appeal to some man of wealth at the East, at once to confer a priceless blessing on this new State, and to acquire immortality for himself, by connecting his name with the future Harvard or Yale of the Pacific.

The foundation of such an institution is already laid on the shores of the Bay of San Francisco. Imagination anticipates the growth of a hundred years, when Oakland may have become the seat of an University like Oxford or Cambridge; its stately towers, fit emblems of science and learning, reflecting the last rays of the sun, as he sinks in the waters of the Pacific. We know of no one better fitted to preside over such an institution, than the Christian scholar who thus celebrates the beauty of California, and prophesies its greatness.

The Archy Case.—The arguments in this case were closed yesterday. The Commissioner in reserving his decision, gave no intimation of what that decision would be.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Christianity is not more distinguished by the superiority of its doctrine, than by the divine energy which accompanies its promulgation, that those doctrines may become living principles in the hearts of men. The precepts of old philosophers were good, but their innate and confessed excellence was not sufficient to secure the allegiance of men. It was still always true, they approved of the more excellent, but followed the worse. The teachings of Jesus are superior in every respect to all other teachings, wherein they resemble the teachings of excellent sages; and they also excel all others in revealing and providing a way of salvation. But their highest excellency and distinguishing characteristic is this: they not only clearly teach truths which human reason could not reach, but a divine energy also accompanies them, enabling men to practice the precepts and secure the salvation. *Permanent reformation of life, is promised and secured.* This is the highest and most difficult and most satifactory test that can be proposed by any religion. Will it meet the wants of fallen humanity in recovering men from sin, and thus securing the most rational hope of immunity from its consequences? This is the very test which the divine teacher proposed. "*By their fruits* ye shall know them." If you see this religion changing the lives of men, bringing forth pure things in place of impure; if you see the passionate becoming gentle, the injurious harmless, kind and forgiving; if you see lasting fruits of a new life coming from the entering in of this religion into the human soul—then receive it as from heaven, the help offered to prostrate humanity. If you see it accomplishing for nations, on a large scale, what it does for individuals; if it distinguishes them above all other nations, in their institutions and their social life, in their advancement, freedom and happiness, then receive it as the true religion, which all these are groping after, but have not found in themselves; and receive its teacher as him who is indeed "the desire of all nations."

But the Christian religion is scarcely more distinguished by the common operations of the Spirit bringing forth the fruits of righteousness in the church, than by those unusual outpourings of the Holy Ghost, which, from the days of Pentecost until now, have produced such precious results. Revivals planted religion in the world, and they have promoted its most striking advancement. The sudden, almost miraculous reformations produced, and *their permanency*, after all that could be called excitement has passed away, attest that they are the work of the Holy Spirit. But this Divine influence carries with it immediate conviction of its heavenly origin. Where excitement is avoided, where the kingdom of God makes progress "without observation," yet if that divine influence is abroad, men cannot escape from it. The hardened and profane become religious. The scoffer is silenced. The bulwarks of infidelity are swept away as by an overwhelming freshet. Change of place does not throw off the impression that has fastened on the soul. They who went to scoff turn their revilings into prayer. Peace is found; and to multitudes a fountain of joy is opened that they knew not before. Better than all the ponderous tomes of argument is an outpouring of the Spirit in a community. Revivals, more than the arguments of Christian philosophers, save our land from utter infidelity.

Men know when they see these heavenly *fruits*, that the promise of the Holy Ghost to attend the preaching of this word of life, is a reality; and in the fruits that grow they see the excellence of religion better than in all the treatises setting them forth, though with the voice of the charmer. Days of revival then, are to be prayed for by the church most fervently, and when they come, to be received most thankfully.

Such a blessed day, a day of general religious interest has come to our land. The violent demonstrations, in themselves forbidding to all refined and just taste, and the result of ignorance concerning the true nature of religion, scarcely are seen to mar this precious work. It is confessed to be of God. Secular papers render such an acknowledgment. There is joy in thousands of dwellings. The public worship of the sanctuary is delightful. God has made the place of his feet glorious, and all who hear it, who have Christian hearts, will render glad thanksgiving. The sound has come to us. Christians find new encouragement to pray. Whatever events, whatever tidings, lead to united, earnest praye, there is every reason to believe that that prayer will be heard. What we want more than all things else in this State, is an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. If the Christian life may be quickened here, if all who have named Christ may be drawn to live truly Christian lives; if multitudes may be led to give serious attention to religious things, and to find peace in believing; if our sanctuaries may be enlivened with soul-felt songs of grateful praise, and our houses be filled with rejoicing hearts, then indeed, may we be grateful and full of happiness. A new interest should attach us to these pleasant spots, more precious than the material beauty around us; and a new interest should possess our lives beyond the lustre gilding any of our personal plans. For this great result let us pray in faith, and with earnest desire.

The Peril of Indecision.—Many will remember a touching tale published some years ago. It narrates how a poor man, on one of the rocky coasts of our country, that got his bread by gathering sea-fowls' eggs, went out one morning on his perilous adventure; and looking down a terrific steep, he saw midway a ledge abutting from the rock, covered with a cluster of the sea-fowls' nests. He fastened his rope to a tree above the cliff, and lowered himself cautiously down till he stood upon the ledge. In his eagerness to grasp the spoil, he unwittingly dropped the noose of the rope by which he had descended, and it swung, as it appeared, far beyond his reach; and there he stood on that narrow ledge, above him a fearful height he had no hope to scale, below him a terrible precipice with the sea dashing at its base. It was a moment of unutterable anguish. In intensity of dismay, by a desperate effort he sprang upward. It pleased God he should grasp the rope. He drew himself up to the summit, trembling with transport and terror. Every one of us can realize the peril of that fellow-creature. But how akin to this, but intensely more awful, the condition of every waverer! He stands on the narrow ledge of life; above him is the terrific mountain of his guilt that he has no power in himself to scale; below him is the fearful abyss of death, with the death that never dies. There is but the breath in his nostrils between him and the bottomless pit. O, awake, fellow-sinner; awake to thy true and perilous position! It is late, but not too late. There is yet the rope that hangs from the cross of Jesus, or rather from the throne of God; that rope can lift thee over the mount of thy guilt, and land thee on the brink of the shore of eternal safety and peace. O leap, and live! "Fly for refuge, and lay hold of the hope set before you," and as God liveth, your soul shall live! He is "slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy." "As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of a sinner, but rather that he should repent and live. Turn ye, turn ye; for why will ye die."

Rev. Hugh Stowell.

Rev. M. J. Gonsalves, Evangelist, has not only continued his labors in this city, but has extended them to other cities. He is to deliver his lecture on the "Customs, Manners and Religion of Spain and Portugal," before the Mercantile Library Association of Marysville, on Friday evening next. It is his intention we learn, there as here, to preach on the afternoon of two days on the street.

A Model Senator.—We are informed that Senator Bell has not been absent from his place in the Senate, to exceed an hour, during both the last and the present session of the Legislature. A man who in this way attends to the business entrusted to him, deserves the influence which this Senator has attained, and the full confidence and warmest thanks of those whom he immediately represents.

THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.

It is refreshing to open the religious papers from the East, and find them rendering grateful acknowledgment of the religious interest which so generally prevails. We quoted last week from the *New York Tribune* a very interesting account of this work. As the *Tribune* account contains a very comprehensive view of the work, we quote from it somewhat further. In New York City great and general interest exists.

The "Great Revival," as all men call it, is now an absorbing topic even for ordinary conversation. The religious meetings that are held in various parts of the city during every day, are matters of common and street talk. Notices of meetings for prayer and other religious exercises have been publicly placarded in many of the places where handbills are usually posted. As a general thing, a very small proportion of the churches, either of New York or Brooklyn, have been crowded at their former services. Usually when the house has been *three-fourths* filled, or even less, it has been said that "there was a good congregation;" while in not a few hardly one-fourth of the seats have been occupied. A special occasion has always been needed to draw a crowded audience. But full houses can now be counted by scores in either of the cities, and particularly on Sunday nights. It is a time of encouragement for ministers, and they are preaching with more than usual vigor and earnestness.

The prevalent feeling extends also among Sunday Schools, as well as among churches. Many of these schools have, within a very recent period, doubled, and in some instances, tripled their membership; many conversions have occurred among the young people who attend them as scholars.

Some time ago, a plan was set on foot, which was adopted by a large number of churches, of various denominations in this city and Brooklyn, for the purpose of promoting attendance at divine service on the Sabbath, by *systematic visitation* of assigned neighborhoods. In this way thousands of persons, many of whom were formerly degraded and vicious, have been reclaimed to a better moral character and a higher social standing. Gradually this scheme of visitation was extended so as to include the respectable and fashionable streets, as well as the "highways and hedges," until finally no "passover" was written upon a brown-stone front, and Fifth avenue itself was not left to be exempt. And from the reports that have been presented, the results of these efforts as seen among the higher classes of society, have been of equal interest with those in the lower. The number of rich people in "high life," who were found never to attend any church, was enormous; though, of course, not so large as of the poor.

In many of the churches daily prayer meetings are held, and in some preaching occurs every night of the week.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is pastor, the congregation are if possible, continually increasing in size This increase is measured, not by the number of persons who succeed in getting into the house, for that is always filled to its utmost capacity, but by the extra numbers of those who try to get in but cannot. Of late the multitudes that have flocked to this church, particularly on Sunday evenings, have been so numerous that it has been estimated that on some occasions quite as many persons have been compelled to go away as have been able to procure sitting or standing room inside.

Details are given of the recent accessions to very many of the churches in the city: the number being in some instances as high as from one to two hundred.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Great good has been accomplished among the young men of the city by a recent effort which was made to call their attention to the Association, by means of a circular tract addressed "to one of the 150,000 young men of this city." It constitutes an invitation to young men of all classes to visit the rooms of the Association. The following extract shows the plainness of speech with which that invitation is extended:

"Perchance from infancy you have lived among the busy scenes of the American metropolis, or but recently you may have entered its interminable whirl and confusion, from a quiet New-England fire-side—from the sunny South—from the wide blooming West, or perhaps from the old ivied world beyond the broad Atlantic.

"We solicit your companionship just as you are. We use no canting phrase in inviting you to our head-quarters. We simply ask the pleasure of a visit from you, that your own friendships may be multiplied, and that you may find the door to new enjoyments."

A circular letter to employers has also been distributed. One hundred thousand copies of the former and ten thousand of the latter are in course of distribution by the members of the Association.

The Prayer Meeting in Fulton street was appointed in Oct. last. One room only was occupied and the meeting held but once a week. But it soon became a daily meeting, and three stories of the building were filled, and sometimes as many as two hundred are obliged to go away who cannot get in.

A placard is posted on the outer gate ininviting persons to enter, though such an invitation seems no longer necessary: "Step in five mimutes or longer, as your time permits." The frequenters of this meeting come from all classes in society, and are invited as such, without regard to their differences. Many clergymen of the churches, and many prominent laymen, including merchants and gentlemen in the legal and medical professions, are seen there every day—as they ought to be seen—side by side with the mechanic and the day laborer, and even the street beggar. Draymen drive up their carts to the church, and hitching their horses outside, go in with the crowd; and "fine ladies," who sometimes have Christian hearts in spite of unchristian fashions, driven down from "up town" in their fine carriages, also step in and mingle with the same multitude. The exercises consist about equally of prayer, remarks, and singing. Of course it is impracticable for so many to take part in the speaking or the audible praying, but they all join in the singing with great zeal and emphasis. On one occasion the volume of sound was so heavy as to dislodge from its place on the wall the clock which had been securely fastened, as was supposed, and bring it crashing to the floor. It is not unfrequent, during the continuance of the meeting, to see a crowd of persons collected in the street in front of the church to listen to the spirit-stirring hymns that are sung inside, It is seldom that the "Doxology in long metre" is ever heard with such effect upon the mind as by persons who lean over the iron railing on the outside to catch the sound of the chorus of voices within. On Saturday the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher was present at the meeting and made some remarks.

A Prayer Meeting in Fifth Avenue.—Dr. Macauley's church, to which the prayer meeting in that vicinity was on Monday transferred, was crowded between half past four and half past five o'clock. A thousand ladies were present, and more than fifty gentlemen, although Fifth avenue is a long way from Wall street. It had been maliciously asserted that these afternoon prayer meetings were so largely attended for the same reason that the Matinees at the Academy are, because there are so many ladies who have nothing to do and fine dresses to show; but the ladies who filled the church at the corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue on Monday showed by the rich simplicity of their dress that they had another object than to exhibit it. Quietly and solemnly they came in and sat down, mostly before the hour of commencement.

Prayer Meetings in Stores.—We understand that in connection with the stores and counting-rooms of several of our most prominent merchants, private prayer-meetings have been recently organized for the benefit of the clerks and other employees. They are held in some retired place in the building, secure from public intrusion, and have been of great interest and profit to those who have attended. Some years ago, a young man from New England came to this city, and was employed as a clerk in a large dry-goods house, down-town. Shortly after his engagement, he came to his employer with the statement that some of the clerks were seriously interested in the subject of personal piety, and requested that a small upper room in the building might be set apart and furnished, to be used exclusively as a place of retirement to which the various individuals connected with the establishment might resort for religious conversation, reading of the Scriptures, and prayer. This request was immediately granted, and the room was used for years for this only purpose, resulting in the conversion of a large number of the persons who, during that time, came in and went out of the employ of the establishment. The similar facts to which we have just referred are an indication that the present prevalent revival is taking an unusually strong hold upon the mercantile community.

IN OTHER CITIES.

In Boston, prayer meetings are held every morning at the chapel of the Old South Church, on Spring lane. It is stated that a family consisting of thirteen persons, have, by attending at these meetings, with one exception, been converted. Arrangements have been made to begin another daily prayer meeting in State street.

In Cincinnati, the various Evangelical pastors have opened the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church for a morning prayer meeting. An extraordinary interest prevails in some of the churches.

In Philadelphia, efforts have been made to assemble the members of the Fire Department to listen to the preaching of the Gospel, and this movement has not been without decided success. On one occasion nearly 2,000 regular or exempt firemen attended at the National Hall in Market street. A deep religious interest exists in the churches, and there appears to be increased effort in the Sunday-schools.

Every town from New London to Providence along the coast has been subject to intense religious feeling. A powerful revival is doing its work, in which all denominations are sharing alike.

In Hartford three lecture-rooms of churches are every day filled with attendants at prayer meetings. Many conversions have taken place in the church, including a dozen young ladies belonging to the Hartford Female Seminary.

The South.—The *True Witness* of New Orleans, says:

We have great cause for gratitude to God for the many tokens of His special presence in our beloved Zion. Almost every where we see accounts of precious revivals. Our people seem to be waking up to their duty, to the interests of the cause of Christ, and the salvation of souls around them. The news has just reached us of a most precious work of grace going on at Talladega, Ala., where Rev. Dr. Nall,—who was appointed by the Synod of Ala., an Evangelist for that State—is and has been for weeks holding meetings.

GENERAL REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

As an index of the intelligence with which the Eastern religious papers abound, we select the following, from the *N. Y. Evangelist*:

Newburyport, Mass.—The religious interest in this city, says the Newburyport *Herald*, continues even deeper and broader than last week. So far as we have been able to learn, over three hundred have professed conversion. At present the interest is in a great measure supported by the efforts of young men, whose prayer-meetings are held in various sections of the city with much success. At one of these meetings we are informed that over 70 young men, from 16 years old to 30, were present. There perhaps has not been so deep a feeling before since the "great reformation," more than half a century ago.

Fredonia, N. Y.—*Extract from a letter.*—We are sharing with other churches in our country, in the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Last fall the spirit of prayer began to manifest itself in the little circles in our church. Then came the financial crisis to prepare the public mind for the work of God; and now great numbers are awakened, and many are already hoping that they have passed from death unto life. All the Evangelical churches are sharing in the work. Our Academy is also blessed in this gracious visitation. Quite a number of the students are indulging hopes. We have been encouraged by your notices of Revivals, and desire to add this notice to the list, for the encouragement of others, and that God may be glorified, and the Saviour honored, by the gratitude of Christians throughout the Church. We feel that the work is but just begun among us.

Chicago.—*Extract from a letter.*—Much more than the usual religious interest is now pervading the city of Chicago. In several churches special services are being held; some have meetings almost every night, and some also have daily morning prayer meetings beside. A cloud big with mercy seems breaking upon this great city, for which all the land may well rejoice. Many find leisure now to attend to religion, who could have thought a year ago that they could do no such thing; and thus the partial prostration of business interests brings with it Heaven's richest blessing. How many may yet rejoice that their riches took wings and flew away, so that they might no longer despise "the true riches." The present year will long be remembered as one both of sadness and of peculiar joy.

Genesee College.—*Lima, N. Y., Feb. 1st.*—We are now enjoying a gracious revival of religion. This is the fourth week of our meetings, and the interest has not abated. More than one hundred have become deeply interested in religion, the greater part of whom have, we trust, found peace in believing in Christ. In less than a year and one term, there have been, as we trust, more than 200 conversions in connection with the College and Seminary Church.

Stratford, Ct., *Feb. 15th*, 1858.—Messrs. Editors:—We have been enjoying a delightful season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, for something more than two months. Our Monday evening meeting, to which three classes are invited, such as are indulging hope, or are enquirers, or desire to become interested in religion, has been attended for some weeks past, by from seventy to a hundred, about sixty of whom profess conversion. The interest in the North part of the town is now greater than it has been at any time before in any part of the parish. The subjects of the work are of all conditions in life, and of all ages, from the children of the Sabbath School, to the aged sinner of seventy-five; quite a number are young men, some of whom will (D. V.) enter the ministry.

Similar notices occupy several columns in most of the religious papers.

The Noon Prayer Meeting in New York.

The central point of interest in New York city, in the religious work progressing there, is the noon prayer meeting, which, so far as visible instrumentality is concerned, seems to have been the starting point of the present remarkable work of grace in our land. From it have arisen ten other similar meetings for business men, held daily, in New York city alone, and almost numberless ones in different parts of the country, and last of all one has been appointed and is held daily in our city; whether it be with any such happy results as in other cases, depends upon our faith. "According to thy faith be it done unto thee." Sufficient interest attaches to that prayer meeting in New York, to justify us in giving space to the following excellent description of it which we find in the correspondence of the *American Presbyterian*:

The point just now of perhaps the deepest interest to a Christian visiting New York is the prayer meeting of business men held in the lecture room of the North Dutch Church. It was the privilege of your corresponpent to attend one of these meetings, and I have thought a little sketch of it would not be unacceptable to your readers.

The building in which it is held stands in the rear of the church, and fronting on Fulton street, one of the most stirring of the business portions of the city, Your attention is arrested as you pass by the sign, which informs you that the prayer-meeting for men of business is held within, at the hour of tweve o'clock. You enter the vistibule, and if you are tolerably punctual you will find numbers passing in. You can go in the room on the first floor, or, if you prefer, you can go on the second. The flight of stairs are immediately struck with the peculiar character and air of the meeting. The room is already quite full. On your left, indeed, there are perhaps a dozen women, sitting in seats which seem by common consent to be appropriated to them; but all the rest are occupied by men; it is a meeting of men, You go forward—there is a vacant place or two in front—and take your seat. If you have time before the service begins, you can look around for a moment or two. There is everywhere an air of business earnestness. You hear quick steps on the stairs, and men enter promptly, though seriously, and at once are seated, seemingly with a consciousness that there is business of importance to be attended to. You hear no gossip—you see no vacant or wandering looks; if any one seems to be attending to others, it is simply to beckon them to a seat. Here are grey-headed men—here middle-aged men, young men, lads, evidently all just from the counting-room, but all considering it a matter vastly different from that which beguiles a leisure moment. They do not seem to be men of leisure.

The meeting had already begun when an old friend and I entered. A young man, quite young, was reading the 8th chapter of Romans. When the reading was ended, and it was done with very great propriety and force, he gave out a hymn, which was sung in a way which it was worth going far to hear. Three hundred male voices, all uniting heartly in the song, gave one the true idea of congregational singing. He then said that the meeting would now be open for prayers or exhortations, he hoped that the rules (here pointing to a printed placard behind the pulpit) would be carefully observed. The rules were eminently proper. That prayer or addresses should not exceed five minutes each; that only two prayers or two exhortations should succeed one another; that no controverted points should be introduced.

He had scarcely taken his seat when in a distant part of the room commenced a prayer. It was characterized by brevity, clearness, directness and fervency. Indeed, these were the striking peculiarities of all the prayers which were offered. Rarely have I heard so many—all seeming to come from hearts in earnest and men who knew what they wanted, and who knew how to present the petition. There was no wandering; no feeling one's way toward the point; no praying oneself into prayerfulness; but the supplication seemed to well up at once from a burdened soul. I need not say that they were all brief; they could hardly have been otherwise.

This prayer was scarcely closed, when another voice was heard following in other petitions, and the "Amen" had scarcely been said, when another man had risen in his place and began a brief practical address. The leader of the meeting seized the instant of the closing of his remarks to read several requests for special prayers, which had been sent up in writing. Here was one for an impenitent wife; here for a friend sick and dying without hope; here one for a son out of Christ away at sea—the idea seemed to be that this was a place where prayer was wont to be made and heard, and it was a good place to send requests to. As soon as they had read the voice of prayer was again heard—the petitions as before clear, pointed and fervent. There was not a moment lost in silence or hesitation; and yet, should I convey the idea of bustle or hurry, I would say, there was no such impression produced in all the services; it was simply that of a body of earnest men, met for a purpose which all understood, and with too little time to do it in for any moment to be lost.

At one point in the meeting a young man rose, evidently with considerable emotion, and in a very modest, unassuming manner said, that he wished the privilege of saying a word. He had been induced, a few days since, to attend these meetings; though previously careless about his soul, had been led through their influence to see himself a lost sinner, and, as he hoped, had gone to Christ for pardon. Now he could not but feel that his sins were forgiven, and that the Saviour was his friend—

> "Just as I am, without one plea,
> But that thy blood was shed for me,
> And that thou bid'st me come to Thee,
> O, Lamb of God, I come, I come."

He then, with a trembling voice and tearful eyes, besought his impenitent companions to seek the Lord. There was an air of simplicity and truthfulness about it which was pleasant, and his address evidently made a deep impression.

So the meeting progressed, for I cannot note its order; prayers, addresses, brief, enthusiastic singing, succeeded each other to the end, so that it was difficult for your correspondent to comply with the urgent request which was made that he should say a word. Yet it was not easy to remain silent, with old friends around, born within a few rods of the place, and every stone almost in the church associated with boyhood's recollections, with the memory of sainted ones who had mingled in holy labors with those who had taken an active part in the meeting, and who, had they been permitted to see such a meeting, would have been almost ready to have said, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation;" he could hardly but rise and give utterance to a word of encouragement and hope.

The meeting over—it had been a full one, every aisle crowded, even the vestibule, so that no more could enter, while another meeting of the same character was held at same time in the room below—there were affectionate greetings; brief, indeed, but warm, and the assembly quickly dispersed.

Is Sorrow an Element in Genuine Repentance?

No; sorrow is *not* an element in genuine repentance. And the failure to note this fact, and the general impression that sorrow is not only an element, but *the* element, fundamental and essential, has been fruitful of disastrous results. It has been the germ of great confusion in people's ideas of the condition of salvation, and occasioned, thus, much vain struggling on the part of those who really have desired to tread the way of life, and much vain hope on the part of others, who have built upon experiences long past and long lost, a profession of religion. Moreover, it has quieted men's consciences while continuing impenitent; for, not desiring to be deceived, to profess repentance even to themselves, without the best of evidence that they have really and savingly repented, they have been *waiting* all these years for an experience of sorrow, to give them a fair start.

What is repentance? It is the subject matter of frequent and pressing appeals and commands of God. "God now commandeth *all* men everywhere to repent." "Repent that your sins may be blotted out." And if so, it is certainly, something for us to *do*, not something for us to feel. Emotion, whether sorrow or joy, springs up in the heart unbidden. You cannot exercise it at your will. It is not therefore, a logical material for the exercise of authority; it is senseless to undertake either to order or forbid it. A child has done wrong. His father, with stern authority, with threats of punishment for disobedience, bids him sit down and regret it. And the child does sit down to regret; he tries to sorrow. Afraid of the whipping, he may perhaps put on the show of sorrow, but you know that the order is unreasonable, and the obedience feigned.

Sorrow rises in the heart, in view of facts presented from without or from within. And like all our other emotions it eludes our watchfulness. Try to study it while present, and your eye is scarcely on it before it is gone. Try to call it up, and watch for its coming, and your very effort and watchfulness will defeat your design. Such is the nature of our souls. Our emotions are not subject to our wills, save indirectly: and they cannot be the objects of command. They are not so. There is not a plain, prose command to sorrow in the Bible. Poetic license admits of them; and in a few poetic passages they may be found, but not in plain prose. And so the precepts to rejoice, which occur so frequently, we naturally and inevitably view as issued in the tone and spirit of encouragements rather than commands. Were a penalty annexed in the case of any one of them, the incongruity would seem monstrous.

If, then, repentance is *commanded*, its seat must be the *will*. It is not in the emotions; it is not a feeling, but an act! Sorrow is no element in it: it is a *choice only*.

I know that we may be commanded to do that which must inevitably make us sorry. And the command may be with reference to the sorrow. But not such are the commands to repent. They are in the present tense, and in that only, in the Bible. They are urgent and pressing. They allow no delay. "*To-day*, if ye will hear his voice." "*Now* is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation."

What is repentance? What does the word mean? It means a "change of mind";—simply a "change of mind" in the common, colloquial sense of that expression. You intended to go a journey; you change your mind, and do not go. It is a change of *plan*, of *purpose*:—about whom it shall be the main business of our lives to please,—whether self or Jehovah. Heretofore, the fundamental purpose underlying all your life, the germ of all your actions, has been to please yourselves. Perhaps it was by amusement, perhaps by aggrandisement, perhaps through those domestic affections that are the best and purest relics of man's pristine excellence and glory; but at any rate, and in some way, your effort and design have been to please yourselves. Every man, yet unregenerate, who will carefully study his own heart, will find at the bottom of all his activities, this fundamental and idolatrous design to please himself. He finds it; he recognizes its idolatrous and atheistic character. He sees that in it is an out and out rebellion against God. And he resolves that this shall be the main purpose of his soul no more. He "changes his mind" in this matter, and resolves, God helping him, that as he has served self thus far, so now and evermore, whatever it may cost him, he will serve the Lord. That man *has repented*. No matter if he has not been conscious of a single emotion of shame or sorrow. He need not concern himself whether there has been any sorrow or not. Let him go on in his way rejoicing, and letting the dead past bury its dead. "Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation."—2 Cor. vii. 10. In this passage and its context, more is said about sorrow of the right sort, than anywhere else in the Bible. And what does it say? that sorrow *is* repentance? that sorrow is any part of repentance? Not at all. But it represents sorrow as quite another thing, *outside* repentance, tending to produce it. That is just what we believe. The emotions influence the will, no doubt. They set it at work. And the sorrow "according to God,"—the sorrow which God produces when he presents the truth respecting sin to human hearts,—this sorrow, no doubt, leads us, moves us, sometimes almost scourges us to repentance. But let us not confound the two. The cause and the effect, the seed and the tree, the emotion and the act, are surely not the same.

Many, in speaking of their religious experiences, have little or nothing to say about their purposes; it is all about their feelings. The apostles had little to say about their feelings: it was all about their purposes and lives. "I rejoice," said the apostle, "not that ye were made sorry, but that ye sorrowed unto repentance." Those agonies of conviction and grief for sin, are not desirable in themselves. Only, if a man will not repent without them, they are better, better far, than dead impenitence.

D.

Plagiarism Again.—A short time since a new paper started in this city with considerable flourish of trumpets as a literary paper, called *The Athaneum*, and published by a lady. It has been since reported as containing a contemptible plagiarism, and the excuse given for it only increases the disgust with which the act should be regarded. It is that the article was not given as original. *If not*, what right had the publisher to take such liberty in altering the piece throughout? Besides it was put in so as to create the impression that it was original. We agree with the *Alta* that it is time this kind of literary thieving was ended in this community. Here is the *Alta's* article:

"Another Literary Pirate Gibbeted.—The proof is before us that the salutatory article in the first number of the *Athenæum* is a base plagiarism, and we know of no reason why the literary impostor should not be punished by public exposure. It is useless for us to go into any lengthy disquisition on the wickedness of plagiarism—the meanness and dishonesty of the plagiarist, and the injustice to the author whose work is stolen. Our attention has been called to the piracy in the present case by the *Spirit of the Times*.

"The plagiarised article, entitled 'Our National Literature,' covering three pages of the *Athenæum*, is filched from beginning to end, in language as well as ideas, from a lecture delivered at the Hamilton Theological Institute, in Madison county, New York, by the Rev. W. R. Williams, in 1843; and published in an octavo volume of 'Miscellanies,' by that gentleman in 1850. The lecture is styled 'The Conservative Principle of our Literature," and a portion of it is published in Duyckinck's Cyclopedia of American Literature, vol. 2, page 426. We quote four sentences from Williams and from Weekes in parallel columns, to show the style of the plagiarism.

WEEKES.	WILLIAMS.
"'Let us allude to another inimical influence by which our literature suffers. Our age is eminently, in some of its leading minds, an age of passion. This is seen in the character of much of the most popular literature, and especially the poetry of our day. Much of this has been the poetry of intense passion, it mattered little how unprincipled that passion might be.'—*Athenæum, No. 1, page 2, column 1.*	"'Let us dwell on this new inimical influence by which our literature may suffer. Our age is eminently, in some of its leading minds, an age of passion. It is seen in the character of much of the most popular literature, and especially the poetry of our day. Much of this has been the poetry of intense passion, it mattered little how unprincipled that passion might be.'—*Williams' Miscellanies, page 13. Quoted also in Duyckink.*

"We have too much of this literary thieving, Mrs. Bateman, 'Florence Percy,' 'J. Q. A. W.' and Mrs. Weekes, have about worn out the patience of this community. Do they imagine that we are too ignorant to discover, or too spiritless to resent such impositions. Their conduct is an insult to the intelligence of the people, and they deserve to be kicked and cuffed—figuratively speaking—until they conduct themselves in a decent manner. Let the pirates beware."

MR. BELL'S SPEECH ON THE KANSAS RESOLUTIONS.

We select the following passages from the report of the speech of Mr. Bell in the State Senate on the resolutions endorsing the Administration policy in regard to Kansas.

He would read from the maiden Message of the maiden President to the Congress of the United States. He would read for the purpose of establishing the fact that the result of the Lecompton Convention was in the teeth of the principles enacted in the Kansas Nebraska act. In his first Annual Message to Congress, James Buchanan says: "In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question, whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained. The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions! How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a Constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiments of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the Constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority."

He next read from the letters from Walker the facts concerning the organization of the Convention that framed the Lecompton Constition, to show how these principles of the President had been carried out in the framing of that instrument.

"That Convention had vital, not technical defects in the very substance of its organization under the Territorial law, which could only be cured, in my judgment, as set forth in my Inaugural and other addresses, by submission of the Constitution for the ratification of the people"—

"This result was superinduced by the fact that the Territorial Legislature appointed all the Sheriffs and Probate Judges in all these counties, to whom was assigned the duty, by law, of making this census and registry. These officers were political partisans dissenting from the views and opinions of the people of these counties, as was proved by the election in October last. These officers, from want of funds, as they alleged, neglected or refused to take any census or make any registry in these counties. And therefore they were entirely disfranchised, and could not and did not even give a single vote at the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. I repeat that in nineteen counties out of thirty-four, there was no census. In fifteen counties out of thirty-four there was no registry, and not a solitary vote was given for, or could be given for delegates to the Convention in any of these counties. Surely, then, it cannot be said that such a Convention, chosen by scarcely more than one-tenth of the present voters of Kansas, represented the people of the Territory, and could rightly impose a Constitution upon them without their consent These nineteen counties, in which there was no census, constituted a majority of the counties of the Territories; and these fifteen counties in which there was no registry, gave a much larger vote at the October election, even with the six months' qualification, than the whole vote given to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention on the 17th of November last. If, then, sovereignty can be delegated, and Conventions, as such, are sovereign, which I deny, surely it must be only in such cases as when such Conventions are chosen by the people, which we have seen was not the case as regards the late Lecompton Convention."

We come down further. The President of the United States has declared that the only real issue amongst the inhabitants of Kansas was issue of slavery, which he says, has been fairly and honorably left to the vote of the people of Kansas! He felt extremely modest in differing so absolutely as he did with so great a personage—a man sitting upon the highest position within the gift of thirty millions of freemen.

Now he would read the Kansas Lecompton Constitution, "The ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed 'Constitution with slavery,' or "Constitution with no slavery.' One of said poll books shall be returned within eight days to the President of the Convention, and the others shall be retained by the Judges of election and kept open for inspection. The President, with two or more members, shall examine said poll books." A man who has given such renowned, heroic and famous evidences of honesty heretofore in that Convention would not likely (?) with his two or three star chamber friends, to make a very handsome count for his way of thinking. Certainly not. (?) "And if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of all the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the 'Constitution with slavery,' he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. But if, upon such examination of said poll books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election are in favor of the 'Constitution with no slavery,' then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from this Constitution by the President of this Convertion, and slavery shall no longer exist in the State of Kansas, *except that the rights of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with.*" The political ingenuity of the man Calhoun and his Convention friends, in framing this instrument, must be more than a match for the greatest feat of Machiavilli. All the trickery combined of all the other politicians, living or dead, must pale before the sublime light of the fire-eating, fire breathing Locomptonists. Whether the people accepted or rejected slavery, slavery must be in it. If the peopel voted for slavery, it is already in it; if they vote for 'Constitution without slavery," slavery shall be striken out, except that it shall be there in spite of any hazard. "Except that the rights of property in slaves shall not be interfered with!" It exceeded all political huck-stery that had gone before. He had supposed that all political ingenuity had been exhausted before our day, but the action of the famous Lecompton Convention would dispel that illusion, and prove that the past ages had only been the children of political trickery.

He would read section fourteen, and called the attention of all the free citizens of free America to this section: Sec, 74. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter, or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the election, at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, to vote for or against calling a Convention; and if it appears that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for the Convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, call a Convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the House of Representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors that chose the Representatives;" [Now, mark the sequel!] "said delegeats, so elected, shall meet within three months after said election, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the Constitution: [Ah! the words that follow!] "*but no alteration shall be made to affect the right of property in the ownership of slaves.*" The Constitution of Floridia, of Georgia, or Louisiana, are not more inevitably and eternally Slave Constitutions than is this Kansas Lecompton creation: let the people vote now or henceforth as they will. Yet the President of the United States, in the face of the nation, and before Heaven, declares that it submits the question of slavery to the vote of the people of that Territory. He was not one who loved to dwell upon a dark picture. He did not believe the Senate of California, in the face of the President's first Message to Congress; in the face of the testimony of Walker and Stanton, and in the face of the Constitution which he had just read, would declared that the question of slavery had been fairly submitted to the people of Kansas. He did not believe the Senate would delare it was submitted in accordance with the organic Act, even this slavery clause, not to speak of all the other great questions involved, such as banks, etc. He did not believe any Senator, however much he could desire that all should have gone on smoothly and harmoniouly under the original Kansas Nebraska Act, and however much he desired to take the President's side of the line; however much he could wish to throw oil upon the troubled waters, and make all look at least seemingly to the sight, he did not believe he would vote to force this great iniqutiy upon the an unwilling people. If he (the speaker) should meet a man, even if he were the President of the United States, upon the common highway, where all could stand upon the common level, who would, in the face of all the evidence to the contrary, say the Lecompton Constitution fairly submitted the slavery clause to the people of Kansas, he (the speaker) would say, It is as false as *Hades*. The Lecompton Constitution makes it impossible, down to the edge of doom, that the people of that Territory shall ever be other than slave people, or the Territory of Kansas other than a slave State,

So far as his own position was concerned, he trusted to be permitted to state: That Kansas Nebraska Act, having been a great principle, settled and acted upon by the people, no other alternative was left for him but to acquiesce in it, at least for the present. The President himself was suddenly changed. What matter? Ah! Mr. President—instead of their peans, how the song would change if he were a setting instead of a rising sun. Then he would be a "poor Pierce" going out of office. He would be another Tyler, with his corporal's guard. Three years hence he would be "poor Buchanan"—a compound of departed Federalism and Young American—a most incongruous mixture—"poor Buchiana," in his old age snapping his fingers through the vacant halls of the White House at Washington—not a Democrat so poor as to do him reverence. But he has three years to run; he has great offices still to give, and fat pickings, from the fat kine of our Uncle Samuel still at his disposal, and it would not do to fall out with him so early in his administration. If he were going out of office, there would be some new man—a Douglas, or some other—who would receive all the laudations of triumph; and the President—poor fellow—would find himself going out with scarce a kitchen Cabinet to wait upon him to the cars that would take him home, and scarce enough to give him a friendly greeting when he reached the halls of that poetic place that I think he calls Wheatland. [Laughter.] Well, sir, although the President has changed his policy, I believe the people have not changed and I for one shall take them at their word. We are willing to accept the great doctrine that they shall rule themselves, whether it be in Kansas or in Nebraska; or whether it be in New Mexico, or should they determine to run it into the future; and not pause for the sober second thought, in Old Mexico, in Arizona, or in the Isle of Cuba. [Applause in the lobby.] We shall from this day forward uphold the great doctrine which seems to have been established in 1856, that the people shall rule themseles, whilst they still continue to will to have it so.

For, let what issue will rise, we can succeed in having no more slavery, at least north of 36 deg. 30 min.; whether we are left to conquor under the banner of the Fathers, or whether forced to meet the struggle under the rule of popular sovereignty. We (he said) once fought under the banners of the great leaders of the past, and, with all our labor, have been fairly conquered. Now, he believed that the time had come when the spirit of the age demands a new mode of action—a new manner of conflict. We are willing to meet the issue; and if Stephen A. Douglas plants himself by Cromwell, and like that great chieftain shall gallantly lead us on to victory, we prefer that we shall be lead by a man true to himself, true to principle, though it may be a principle we did not relish, to following the servitors of a leader who stands upon no other principles than favors and fear—loaves and fishes, with which he feeds and is fed.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

An important meeting of the Bible Society was held in New York, the 20th January. A committee was appointed as early as 1851, to correct the present version of the Scriptures, not only in respect to typographical errors, which may have crept in through the inadvertence of printers, but also, to a very limited extent, modifying the common translation. That committee had accomplished its work, at great pains, and with years of labor, and the result has been a most perfect edition of the English Bible. The typographical corrections were numerous, the spellings were conformed to modern orthography, the headings of the chapters, which are no part of the original text, were somewhat changed, and in five instances only, we believe, words were changed wherein the translation was obviously improved, without affecting disputed points of doctrine. In certain quarters, jealousy became excited at these changes, and the Constitution was construed as forbidding any alteration of the common text, in use at the time of the organization of the Society. Resolutions were passed restricting the committee to the original terms of instruction, when the work was committed to them. The committee, at a subsequent meeting, with the exception of Dr. Spring, resigned, assigning as a reason that their labors were restricted by the recent construction of the previous rules of the Society, to the mere work of typographical correction, a work belonging to printers. Instead of accepting their resignation, the Society urged the continuance of their labors. The committee comprises some of the first scholars of the country, Rev. Dr. Robinson being at their head.

The Weekly Pacific.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION AND GENERAL NEWS.

REV. I. H. BRAYTON AND REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, EDITORS.

PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNINGS, At the Office South West Corner Clay and Sansome Streets, BY WHITTON, TOWNE & CO., PRINTERS.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, ...$5.00
For Six Months, payable in advance,....................3.00
Five Copies,..20.00

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at low rates.

☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to the Publishers; and those regarding the editorial department to Rev. I. H. Brayton.

The "Hebrew Hercules."—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the publishers offer to send this interesting work by mail, prepaid, to any part of the State on the receipt of $1,50 in postage stamps, or in cash, as may best suit the convenience of those who send their orders.

The National Wagon Road Guide.—This is a pamphlet work prepared by W. Wadsworth and published and for sale by Whitton, Towne & Co., as advertised. It contains an abundance of practical information, pleasantly set forth, answering the very questions which one contemplating emigrating to this State would ask. Thousands of copies ought to be mailed by those who have friends to whom they would wish to convey this information. Besides giving much information concerning California, an outfit, &c., it is a complete guide book over the plains by the National Wagon Road from St. Joseph and Council Bluffs via. South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The map of the route accompanying this work is valuable and worth the entire price of the book.

Rivers Rising.—The recent heavy and continued rains have had the effect of raising materially the level of the American and Sacramento rivers. At Folsom on March 30th the river was higher than it has been since 1853, and the Cache Creek region was inundated. At Sacramento March 31st the river stood fifteen feet nine inches above low water mark. Considerable timber has been brought down by the freshet and much excitement was occasion among the Chinese at the slough near the capitol by the raising of that body of water.

The Loss of the Cornelia.—The brig Cornelia, in the Mexican trade, plying between Mazatlan and this port was recently sunk near Cape St. Lucas Lower California. She had a large amount of specie on board and many rumors are afloat, implicating certain parties in her intentional distruction. On March 31st the pilot boat Fanny sailed for the southern extremity of Lower California, having on board parties authoized to make the requisite investigation. The Captain of the Cornelia went with the parties

Prospective Saving.—After April 1st the *per diem* of the Legislature will be reduced one-half until the close of the session.

To Be Paid.—Messrs. Sather & Church announce that their drafts, heretofore protested, will be paid at the Atlantic cities upon which they were drawn. The firm expects to resume business shortly.

Withdrawal of the Opposition.—Much excitement has been occasioned by the withdrawal of the Garrison line of steamers, and the consequent ruling of exorbitant rates of passage to the Atlantic States. An indignation meeting was held on the Plaza on April 1st, but it ended as fruitless as if it had been one of the ceremonials for which that day has long been noted. A number of chimerical plans were presented but none of them generally acted upon.

Sentenced.—Chas. Bearss, recently convicted of manslaughter in the killing of A. A. Mann, at Michigan Bluffs, Placer County, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison by Judge Hager, of the Fourth District Court in this city.

Steamers for Japan.—Three steamers are being built in Dutch dockyards for the Emperor of Japan. One, called the Jeddo, is about to paddle away from Rotterdam, under Captain Gerkens; it has a scientific library on board.

Good Taste in Dress.—A young lady, in one of the leading circles at Washington, was complimented by a gentleman on the simplicity and good taste of her dress, at an evening party. She replied, "I am glad you like my dress. It just cost seven dollars, and I made every stich of it myself." When our young ladies pride themselves upon the home manufacture and cheapness of their attire, instead of its expensiveness and foreign importation, we shall have fewer "broken" fathers and husbands.

The Camel in America.—The experiment made by the United States authorities, on a large scale, of using camels and dromedaries in the Government surveys of the arid plains of New Mexico, has proved the remarkable value and adaptation of these animals for that region. The camel can carry a burden of 1,000 lbs., can go much farther without being tired than the horse and mule, feeds upon grass and trees, as he goes along, and requires no water for several days. His feet are not injured by traveling over rocks and flints, and he is much more sure-footed in difficult passes than even the mule. He can, also, contrary to previous belief, swim easily over rivers; and altogether, his adaptation as a beast of burden appears complete.

The Toy Shops of Paris.—Paris has taken the place of Nuremberg within some years; and now, its trade in children's playthings is by far the most considerable of the continent. It employs 3,000 workmen, belonging to the 400 or 500 toy shops in the capital; and it is calculated that the sale of these amounts to about the sum of 6,000,000f. yearly; More than three-fourths of this sum are spent between the 25th December and the 15th of January.

The entire civilized world is now tributary to France for children's toys; and strange to say, in the whole exhibition of 1855, no article of French industry was found to be more incontestibly superior than this same article. Oddly enough, the Crimean war had immense influence upon the fabrication and sale of playthings. At Plombieres, and in other parts of the department of the Vosges, children's helmets, cuirasses, guns and sabres are fashioned to the amount of 1,000,000f. annually! and since the taking of Sebastopol particularly, the military playthings have arrived at a perfectly fabulous development. Above all, what is sold by thousands, is a certain small sabre, certainly light and elegant in form, and which is exported now, you may almost say, by cart loads, to every country of continental Europe.

Remarkable works of Human Labor.—Nineveh was 15 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 429 feet to the support of the room. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 23 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Apollo at Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of $500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles around.

Agricultural Peculiarities.—A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* writing from Sutter county, mentions the following curious facts in California vegetation: "In relation to vegetation we have some singular facts; for instance, last year one of my neighbors raised a most excellent crop of broom corn off a piece of ground without overflowing or irrigation. After it was cut off, the second growth came up from the old roots, which matured at about eight feet high, and which was almost as good as the first. Corn on this place, in similar ground, was planted late and had roasting ears until frost. Some matured and was very sound, good corn, and made good meal; but this is not a corn country—the nights are too cold. There are very few nights in the summer that were not comfortable under a pair of blankets and a sheet. In the garden there are cabbage stalks that are now bearing the third year's crop and are growing finely—the weeds instead of dying and coming up from the seed, as usual, sprout and grow from the old stalks and roots."

Manufacture of Thimbles.—Notwithstanding the facility with which the manufacture of these small but essential implements is carried on by means of molds in the stamping machine, few processes can compare, in ingenuity and effective adaptation, with the contrivance originated by M. M. Rouy & Bethier, of Paris. Sheet iron, one twenty-fourth of an inch thick, is cut into strips of dimensions suited to the intended size of the thimbles. These strips are passed under a punch press, whereby they are cut into disks of about two inches diameter, tugged together by a tail. Each strip contains one dozen of these blanks, and these are made red hot, and laid upon a mandrel nicely fitted to their size. The workmen now strike the middle of each with a round faced punch, about the thickness of his finger, and thus sinks it into the concavity of the first mandrel. It is then transferred successively to another mandrel, which has five hollows of successively increasing depth, and, by striking it into them, it is brought to the proper shape. This rude thimble is then stuck into the chuck of a lathe, in order to polish it within; it is then turned outside, the circles marked for the gold ornament, and the pits indented with a kind of milling tool. They are next annealed, brightened, and gilded inside, with a very thin cone of gold leaf, which is firmly united to the surface of the iron by the strong pressure of a smooth steel mandrel. A gold fillet is applied to the outside, in an annular space turned to receive it, being fixed, by pressure at the edges, into a minute groove formed on the lathe—*North American.*

Light in a Dark Place.—An officer of the United States frigate Congress, which has just returned from a cruise of two and a half years, during which she has sailed 25,000 miles, writes to the *Journal of Commerce* as follows: "The new mode of discipline without flogging is producing a rapid and decided change in the character of seamen; and in almost every particular the change is of the most desirable nature. There is, perhaps, less promptness and energy in the movements of some who formerly jumped to the ropes from fear of the 'cats,' and that class of reckless, bold and dare-devil spirits who seemed in their native element only when the storm was highest and howled through the rigging with most terrific violence, is to some extent, passing away. But there is rising in its place a self-respect and intelligent manliness, a reliable fidelity, a sympathy with their fellow-men, and a desire for their regard, which is full of promise. Considering the grade of society from which seamen ordinarily come, and the motives which lead the great majority to seek the service, it is surprising that the improvement in their character should have been as great as those most experienced declare it to be."

Prices in Ancient Times.—Prof. Harkness of Brown University, in his work on the Public Economy of the Athenians, says "that the land in Attica was worth about $30 per acre; that houses sold at prices ranging from $50 to $2,000; that Miltiades, Themistocles and Aristides lived in houses not at all distinguished from those of their humble neighbors, and such as few New England mechanics would be content to live in now; that the price of ordinary slaves varied from $30 to $175: that sheep sold at ten cents a head, and a bushel of wheat, in the time of Solon, at ten or twelve cents. In the time of Demosthenes it had risen to fifty or sixty cents. But for learning and art the Athenians were willing to pay. Democedes received, as public physician, a salary, at first, of $1000, afterwards of $1700, and later of $2000, (equal to about $20,000 now.) Aristodemus received $1000 for performing in a single drama, Protagoras, Gorgias and Zeus each demanded from every one of their scholars for a full course of instruction, $1700."

CHAPLAIN ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. There was something said, a few mon hs ago, about the appointment of a chaplain on the Illinois Central Railroad, but everybody considered it a hoax. It seems, however, that there is really such an office, faithfully filled by the Rev. J. W. Osborn. At a recent ministerial meeting, he gave a sketch of the results of his labors along that line of road. Schools have been established at all the stations, and are in a flourishing condition, and the means of much good. Bible classes are large and numerous. Some of the children walk several miles to the schools. So far as the road is concerned, it is a wise business operation, by which the prosperity of the settlements along the road is advanced, and the lands of the company rendered more attractive to the most desirable class of settlers.

THE GAMBLERS.

It is affirmed that the new gambling law under consideration, while ostensibly a law against gambling, is in fact a measure to release the gamblers from the law passed a year since. It is humiliating to read the evidence of the influence which gamblers have at the capitol. Gathered there in large numbers, they watch with eagle eyes any measure that can affect their interests. Should this legislature remove the restrictions hitherto obtained upon gambling in this State, once cursed by it, the people will not fail to hold them responsible therefor. Here is a paragraph which shows how this class of people is regarded in the mountains, however lenient some of our legislators may be towards this particular form of vice. It is from a correspondent of the *Marysville Express*, writing from San Juan.

"The mountains are full of gamblers and pickpockets. The law of '57 has driven the former from the cities, and they have taken refuge in the mountains. They have carried on their nefarious practices of stealing and cheating, and obtaining a living by dishonest means, so long that it has become a second nature to them; they prefer the life of a highway robber, or a miserable, dirty pickpocket, rather than earn their living in an honorable way; hence it is that crime has increased so enormously in the mountains within the past year. 'Tis no use to enact laws to compel these men to be honest.—"It can't be did." All the laws enacted in Christendom will not have the desired effect, or deter them from their vile habits. Stealing, cheating, robbing and pilfering, is part and parcel of their natures, and if they cannot find an honest man to steal from, they will steal from each other.

"There are not on earth a set of men who take so deep an interest in each other's welfare, as the professional gambling fraternity. Among each other they will cheat, fight, and if needs be, shoot each other, but if one of them gets into a scrape with a man, whom they call "an out-sider," that moment all enmity between them is, for the time being, forgotten, and every one of them is found aiding in the escape of their dishonest brother."

SILENCING UNIVERSALISTS.—Elder Knapp, the well-known "revivalist" preacher, was recently in St. Louis, and delivered one of his strong sermons on "Universalism." At the close of the discourse an individual rose and requested the privilege of replying. This was not permitted, but the preacher proposed to have the sense of the audience taken by vote. The *St. Louis Republican*, which describes the interesting scene, says, Elder Knapp then proposed:

"Let all those who believe in the eternal punishment of the finally impenitent, rise up." The whole house seemed to rise to their feet. But to discover the exceptions, if any, when these had taken their seats, he added, substantially, "Now let all those who believe that the finally impenitent will be ultimately and for ever happy, and are willing to stake their salvation upon the belief, rise up." The aforesaid individual, and a lady at his side, supposed to be his wife, rose pale and conspicuous, and stood alone, the observed of all observers. "Thank God," said the Elder, "the devil has but two in this congregation! let us pray for *them.*" The congregation then knelt with the Elder, while he earnestly interceded for them and the preacher of the lawless gospel of Universalism in this city, at a throne of grace.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* says: There are four graduates of Dartmouth College whose united ages exceed four hundred years, viz: Rev. John Sawyer, of Bangor, Me., aged 102 years, four months and nine days; Rev. Lubin Ainsworth, of Jaffrey, N. H., aged 100 years and seven months; Rev. Ethan Osborn, of Fairton, N. J., aged 99 years and six months, and Rev. Zach. Greene, of Hempstead, L. I., aged 98 years and one month. The aggregate is 400 years, six months and twelve days. Messrs. Osborn and Greene are reported to be quite vigorous. Mr. Ainsworth is very infirm. He has declined more rapidly during the present winter, and his death may be expected before many weeks. He has been pastor of the church in Jaffrey seventy-four years.

☞ **Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry**—For the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarness, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Pain in the Breast or Side, etc.

A fair question. Answer to suit yourself. Would you prefer to have health restored and life prolonged by (what our physicians say is) quackery, than to die scientifically? You all know of wonderful cures affected by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and yet you entertain a kind of prejudice, because you choose to call it a patent medicine. It is only because you do not know Dr. Wistar. If your family physician had made a great medical discovery, could he not seal his bottle and cure a patient in Timbuctoo as well as at home? This is only the fact with Wistar's Balsam. It is imported to you, invalid. Throw away your delusions. Wistar's Balsam is performing wonderful cures. It will cure you.

☞ BE CAUTIOUS! as there are many counterfeits. Look well at the signature before purchasing—take none unless it has the name of Sanford & Park engraved on the outside wrapper, as all other are BASE COUNTERFEITS.

PARK & WHITE are the only Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed. Also, Importers. Wholesale and Retail Agents of all valuable Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.

dec10-3m 132 Washington st., opposite the Market.

Lyon's Kathairon.

If your Hair is falling out, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If your Hair is getting Grey, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you are troubled with Dandruff, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you desire Soft, Glossy Hair, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense sale and universal popularity of Lyon's Kathairon prove it to be the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 50 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers, 63 Liberty street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

dec10-3m

CAUTION! CAUTION!

Beware of Counterfeiters! Hostetter's Bitters.

The public are aware that for some years past Hostetter's Bitters have, by their intrinsic merit, as the best tonic of the present day, won a name and celebrity beyond any other compound of the like kind. The immense and ready sale which Hostetter's Bitters met with, induced a number of persons to engage in counterfeiting them, by buying up the bottles, and filling them with a spurious and noxious compound. Also, several worthless preparations are gotten up in San Francisco, with the evident design of being palmed off as the genuine Hostetter's Bitters, having a similar bottle and label, and the directions, etc., taken off verbatim, save the omittance of Dr. J. Hostetter's name, and then making sales of the articles to the saloon keepers and others at reduced prices, under the representation that they are the genuine article. Purchasers should always examine the bottle and see that it is covered with metallic caps, with the name of "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" stamped on, and not with tin-foil or wax, as is the case with counterfeit articles. The above name is also blown in the glass on one side of the bottle. Sold by PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

A. DESPECHER & CO., Agents,
fe4 2m 55 J street, Sacramento.

MARRIED.

In this city, April 6th, at the residence of Samuel C. Bigelow, Esq., Laurel Place, by the Rev. I. H. Brayton, Charles F. Winship, Esq., of Sutter county, California, to Miss Mary A. Holbrook, of Lexington, Massachusetts.

In this city, on the 6th instant, by Joseph Austin, Justice of the Peace, Mr. George A. Opperman, of Tehama county, to Miss Eliza Staab, of this city.

In this city, April 1st, by Rev. I. H. Brayton, Mr. E. H. Shaw, of San Francisco, to Miss Phebe A. Harrington, of Petaluma.

In this city, April 5th, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Wm. Whipple to Miss Catherine M. Watson, both of San Francisco.

In this city, April 4th, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, D. D., J. Sumner Coleman, M. D., of Knight's Ferry, to Miss Alwilda H. M. Sprague, of Washington, Maine.

In Sacramento, April 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Shuck, James Hoyt to Ann Robinson, all of that city.

In Red Bluffs, March 31, B. Neal to Miss Calphurnia Johnson.

In Uniontown, March 22, Thomas Williams to Susan Q. Emerson.

At Volcano, Amador county, March 29th, Dr. Ira C. Kelley to Elizabeth C. Pile.

At Oroville, March 30th, James Ormston to S. E. B. Wilson.

San Ramon Valley, March 25th, by Rev. David McClure, Robert O. Baldwin to Mary M., daughter of E. H. Cox, Esq., all of San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.

At Dayton, O. T., March 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Hoit, of Salem, Mr. Cyrus Jacobs to Miss Mary Helen, daughter of Gen. Palmer.

☞ New York and St. Louis papers please copy.

DIED.

In this city, April 5th, of consumption, Miss Bridget Conroy, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years.

☞ New York and New Orleans papers please copy.

In this city, April 4th, Samuel V. Hoben, a native of Maine, aged 35 years.

At Oakland, April 3d, suddenly, Kate Ogle, youngest child of John B. and Mary De N. Harmon.

In Sacramento, April 3d, Hattie A., wife of Julius F. Taylor, aged 19 years and 6 months.

At Monterey, March 19, Alele, daughter of Raphael Pinto, aged 4 years.

At Monterey, March 19th, Matilda Vagras, aged 14 years.

At San Jose, Santa Clara county, March 31st, Remy Lacube, a native of France.

A clergyman advised an old lady to take snuff, in order to keep awake at church. She told him in reply, that he had better put the snuff in his sermons.

The *Shepherd of the Valley*, (Roman Catholic), more honest and outspoken than most Catholic organs, utterly denounces popular education. It would by no means have the masses educated, but regards it unqualifiedly as a harmful and dangerous thing.

To be able to bear provocation is an argument of great wisdom, and to forgive it, of a great mind.

"He sparkled wherever you touched him, like the sea at night." Said of Douglas Jerrold by a reviewer: a simile worthy of Jerrold himself.

Reapers and Mowers.

BURRILL'S REAPER AND MOWER; Burrill's Reapers (large size); Seymour & Morgan's Improved Reapers.

The above come out this year as Reapers and Mowers combined, and are not to be excelled by any other Reaper.

Ketchum's Mowers, (latest improved.)

For sale low by J. D. ARTHUR,
ap8-2m Washington street, near Davis.

OX BOWS—1½-inch and 2-inch, best quality. For sale low by the case.
ap8-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

THERMOMETER CHURNS—All sizes. For sale low by
ap8-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

HAY AND BARLEY RAKES—150 dozen of the first quality 3-bowed Rakes. For sale by
ap8-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

FANNING MILLS—Assorted sizes, in cases of 2 each. For sale by J. D. ARTHUR,
ap8-2m Washington street, near Davis.

HORSE RAKES—Revolving and Steel Wire. Just received and for sale by
ap8-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

STORE AND SHIP TRUCKS—Large size. For sale by J. D. ARTHUR,
ap8-2m Washington street, near Davis.

PLOW HARNESS—WAGON HARNESS—CART HARNESS—HAMES AND COLLARS. A few sets for sale low.
ap8-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

WAGONS—5 Farm and Team Wagons. For sale low.
ap8-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

CHEESE PRESSES—CHEESE HOOPS.
ap8-2m For sale by J. D. ARTHUR.

CAKES & CONFECTIONERY!

G. MITCHLER,

251 Washington St., 2 doors below Stockton,

Is constantly replenishing his stock of

Confectionery, Mottoes, Fancy Toys, &c.

And keeps the best assortment that can be found in the City.

For Parties and Weddings, he has an excellent service of SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS, Recently imported by him from Paris.

Cakes and Confectionery made of the BEST MATERIALS.

G. MITCHLER,
Apl8.3m 251 Wash'n St., near Stockton.

HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

COME EVERYBODY

BOOTS —AND— SHOES.

REMOVED —FROM— Corner Clay and Kearny Sts., OPPOSITE TO WASHINGTON AND KEARNY STS.,

Importers and dealers in every variety of Ladies', Gent's, Misses', Boys and Children's Work

Philadelphia, New York and Boston CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW STORE, Corner Washington and Kearny Streets.

OLD STAND, 98 and 100 Commercial Street.

Apl8.3m HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

Nos. 80 and 82 Davis Street, San Francisco.

LOCATED near the steamship and steamboat landing, which renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for families and single persons. This is the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, and is still continued on the same principle.

A. SMITH,
Successor to ISAAC HILMAN, Proprietor.
Apl8.3m



VREELAND & TOWNE,

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BAKER'S PATENT REVOLVING WINDMILL,

SUMMER STREET,

Leading from Montg'y to Kearny, bet. Califor'a and Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Jobbing of all kinds promptly executed.

☞ Parties in want of Windmills, are invited to call and examine our Patent, which for *Beauty, Durability, or Price*, cannot be excelled. It can be made and put up for about half the price of any other Patent Mill.

GEORGE W. CLARK,

No. 131 Clay Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ONLY... EXCLUSIVE DEALER ... IN ... Paper Hangings, Borders and Window SHADES, IN CALIFORNIA.

HE IS NOW OPENING A STOCK OF 75,000 ROLLS OF NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES ... OF ... HANGINGS AND BORDERS, WHICH HE OFFERS AT Wholesale and Retail, ... AT ... PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

[m25 3m]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties [illegible], Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

m19 tf [illegible] & COLLINS, J street, corner Fifth.

MARK BRUMAGIM, JOHN A. PAXTON, } .... { JACOB H. BRUMAGIM, MORTON CHEESMAN.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., BANKERS, MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$900,000.

BANKING HOURS—FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

ADVANCES ON GOLD DUST, For Assay at United States Mint.

CHECKS AT PAR ON PARROT & Co., San Francisco, AND B. F. HASTINGS & Co., Sacramento City.

OUR SIGHT AND TIME DRAFTS ON American Exchange Bank, New York, Available in all the principal cities in the Union.

One per cent. per month interest will be allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable ten days after sight.
no19-tf

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,

NO. 87 WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

Bleached, Sperm, Polar, Lard and China OIL, IN CASKS, BARRELS AND CASES.

NEATS' FOOT OIL, IN BARRELS AND CASES;
TANNERS' OIL, IN BARRELS;
CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, in cases;
ALCOHOL, 80 to 95 per cent., in barrels and cases;
CAMPHENE AND OIL WICKING, of all kinds;
CANDLE WICKING and PLATTED WICK, for Star Candles;
SODA ASH AND POTASH;
BAR SOAP AND OIL SOAP.

Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.

no19-tf R. F. KNOX & CO.

HUGHES & WALLACE,

IMPORTERS,

105 and 107 Sacramento Street.

MILLINERY GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
RONCHES,
BLONDS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
PERFUMERIES,
GIMPS,
FRINGES,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
GALLOONS,
TAPES,
THREAD,
EDGINGS,
INSERTIONS,
BANDS,
SKIRTS,
BUTTONS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
&c. &c. &c.

Our Stock is VERY LARGE, and the Goods are carefully selected, and well suited for the trade generally.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

CHEAP FOR CASH—OR APPROVED SECURITY.

HUGHES & WALLACE, IMPORTERS,
105 and 107 Sacramento Street.
fe4 San Francisco.

THE GIANT JUDGE:

— OR THE — STORY OF SAMSON THE HEBREW HERCULES.

Illustrated by Fourteen Spirited Engravings by Nahl and Eastman.

THIS ABLE AND INTERESTING WORK, FROM the pen of the REV. WM. A. SCOTT, D. D., is NOW READY. In the character of its reading matter, and the style of its mechanical execution, it is superior to any work ever issued from the California press.

Copies are now being delivered to subscribers, and may be obtained on application to

WHITTON, TOWNE & CO., PUBLISHERS, Clay street, cor. Sansome.

Copies will be sent post-paid to any part of the State on the receipt of $1.50 in cash or in Postage Stamps.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA BOOK;

AND JUST THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF WHITTON, TOWNE & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

On Monday, 22d February, inst.

The National Wagon Road Guide,

From the Missouri River via South Pass of the Rocky Mountains to California, with all its branches, and cut-offs, distances from place to place, lakes, springs, creeks, rivers, ferries and fording places, mountains, canons, deserts, alkali lagoons, meadows, camping and recruiting places, birds, animals, insects and reptiles, natural phenomena and remarkable scenery, with a map of the entire route including THE SALT LAKE COUNTRY.

Which alone is worth the price of the Book. Now if you would know the exact position of the U. S. Expeditionary Army, upon the receipt of the latest news from Salt Lake Valley,

BUY THE GUIDE BOOK.

If as volunteers, you would know all about the route you are to travel over, in going to whip the Mormons,

BUY THE GUIDE BOOK.

If you would like to criticise the movements and operations of Uncle Samuel around Salt Lake, in his attempts to chastise his refractory boy, Brigham,

BUY THE GUIDE BOOK.

If you would know all about the cheapest and best route between the Atlantic States and California,

BUY THE GUIDE BOOK.

If you have a friend at the East, about to emigrate to California, or who is in doubt whether to emigrate or not, send him

THE GUIDE BOOK.

If you would favor immigration, remember there are vast numbers, not of your immediate acquaintances, who would resolve at once to emigrate, could they

READ THE GUIDE BOOK.

In fact, for almost anything relating to the overland route, or to California, as a country to emigrate to,

READ THE GUIDE BOOK.

A Book of over 160 Pages, and Illustrated by Thirty Engravings.

Upon the receipt by Mail, of 75 cents in cash, or Postage Stamps—or, if by Express, charges paid—a single copy will be forwarded to the address ordered.

A liberal deduction made to the Trade.

Address, W. WADSWORTH, Immigrant Agent,
fe18 San Francisco.

TEHAMA HOUSE.

CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND SANSOME STS.

EARTHQUAKE PROOF.

THIS WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT offers superior inducements to the travel ing public, and to those wishing a quiet home. It is situated in convenient proximity to the business centre, and is conducted on the European plan.

The Proprietor, who has been engaged in this house since 1852, solicits a continuance of the patronage of his many friends, which, as heretofore, he will endeavor to merit by strict attention to their wants and comfort.

jan7-3m G. W. FRINK, Proprietor.

WM. S. PELOUZE,

TYPE FOUNDRY,

NO. 70 MERCHANT STREET, (UP STAIRS,) SAN FRANCISCO.

Sorts of all kinds cast to order. Type, Cuts, Cases, etc., constantly on hand. no27-3m

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES,

CLOTHES LINES, MATCHES, &c. &c.,

In all their varieties,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.

For sale at lowest and wholesale prices, at the

Willow and Wooden Ware Establishment ... OF ... HAWXHURST & SON, 39 Sacramento street,
fe25 3m Below Front.

FIRST PREMIUM BOOKBINDERY.

No. 127 Montgomery Street.

GILCHRIST & ROSS,

(Late J. McGlashan & Co.)

THIS ESTABLISHMENT RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM for the best specimens of BOOKBINDING and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURE at the late Fairs held in this city and Stockton.

Persons who have Books and Magazines to bind, would do well to call, for they can get their work done in good style and at very reasonable prices.

Books bound in plain materials or in Rich Morocco Bindings, with gilt edges. Old Books re-bound.

Blank Books Ruled and Bound to order.

GILCHRIST & ROSS,
m25 6m* 127 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

New York and California Express and Exchange Company.

CAPITAL,..................................$600,000

D. N. BARNEY,..............................President.
T. M. JANES,...............................Treasurer.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS to suit, on all the cities of the United States and Canadas, and Pay the highest price for GOLD DUST and GOLD BARS.

Purchase Exchange and Certificates of Deposit, at current rates.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive Deposits, General and Special.

Express Forwarders and Commission Agents.

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure on our open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz.:

Indemnity Mutual Marine, Royal Exchange Insurance, Marine Insurance, London Assurance,

Forward Freight and Parcels to all parts of the United States and Canadas, and through the

"American and European Express and Exchange Company,"

To all parts of EUROPE. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business

Forward Daily Expresses,

In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

Semi-Monthly to Oregon and intermediate points, on the northern Coast, and San Diego and intermediate points on the southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

☞ Office corner California and Montgomery streets.

LOUIS McLANE, JR., General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL, SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Superintendents.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE OF DR. ZEILE,

NO. 163 PACIFIC STREET,

ESTABLISHED for the certain and permanent CURE of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, and SYPHILIS in all its various forms, and all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury; also, all diseases of the Liver or Lungs, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, etc., etc. The connected

STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS

Were erected in 1853, at an outlay of upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and in the great popularity they have attained they have fully realized the anticipations of the proprietor, based upon the benefit the Baths have rendered in effecting hundreds of remarkable cures, after all other means had failed, which can be attested by reference to many highly respectable residents of this city.

Invalids to whom it may be desirable, can be accommodated in the establishment with comfortable rooms, board, and the best of attention, and may consult Dr. Zeile on the premises, or remain under the guidance of their own physicians.

☞ The entrance to the BATHS is through the Drug Store.
dec19 3mtz.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. T. PIDWELL informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East and has resumed business at 140 Washington street.

From the arrangement he was enabled to make with some of the principal Houses in New York and Boston, he will be kept in constant supply with the best Goods for this market, and with what he intends to manufacture, will be enabled to fill all orders he may be favored with.

He would take the opportunity to inform those of the Trade that may wish to order direct from the East that he is prepared to transmit their orders, and afford them facilities to procure any goods they may desire.

Samples of Furniture,

Looking Glasses and Bedding, with a variety of Upholstery Goods, such as Plush, Hair-cloth, Webbing, and Lent's Patent Spiral Springs for Mattresses, Sofas and Chairs: and an assortment of Cabinet Hardware.

He will also be in receipt of invoices of goods, which he will dispose of at a small advance.

He therefore feels confident to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of purchasing, either at wholesale or retail.

Remember—140 Washington street. fe4 3m

RAILROAD HOUSE.

E. I. ARMSTRONG, formerly of the St Nicholas, would inform his friends and the public that he has leased and opened the above House as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and all who will favor him with their patronage. m25

PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEGS

OBTAINED by applying at the office of the Bulletin, to JARVIS JEWETT.
San Francisco, Jan. 15, 1858. 8m*

CHEAP FAMILY READING!

THE subscriber having made special arrangements with most of the publishers in the Eastern States, is now prepared to supply Magazines and Papers to yearly subscribers at the publishers' prices, viz:

	PER YEAR.
ATLANTIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE	$4 00
EMERSON'S & PUTNAM'S MONTHLY	3 00
ECLECTIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE	5 00
FRANK LESLIE'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE	4 00
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK	3 00
GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE	3 00
DICKEN'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS	3 00
HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE	3 00
Do. ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY	3 00
N. Y. WEEKLY LEDGER	3 00
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, (weekly)	3 00
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER	4 00
BALLOU'S PICTORIAL	4 00
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN	3 00
HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE	5 00
LE BON TON, or Paris Fashions	5 00
LONDON WORLD OF FASHIONS	5 00
THE MINING MAGAZINE	5 00
THE HORTICULTURIST, (with colored plates)	5 00
PETERSON'S LADIES MAGAZINE	2 00
THE NATIONAL (METHODIST) MAGAZINE	2 00
LITTELL'S LIVING AGE	6 00
EDINBURGH, LONDON, QUARTERLY, NORTH BRITISH and WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, each	3 00
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE	4 00
The Four Reviews with Blackwood, for	12 00
LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, with colored supplements	12 00
LONDON PUNCH, (weekly)	5 00

For one dollar a year additional any of the above will be mailed to any part of the country FREE OF POSTAGE, with the exception of those at $4, which will be mailed for the same price.

J. H. STILL & CO., Agents for California,
[fe24] N. E. cor. of Sansome and Washington streets.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,

BEING THE FIFTH TIME RECEIVED, AGAINST All Competitors!

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES

at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.

You have but to ask yourselves the single question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

Plain Photographs, of the size of the largest Daguerreotype, only $3 each, if five are taken. Who will not give a large frame picture to a friend, when it can be obtained for only $3? We guarantee as good a plain Photograph, if not better, than can be obtained in the United States; and a hundred per cent. better than those taken by any Artist on the Pacific Coast.

Very large size Photographic Views for only $5 each, if three are taken. Think of the pleasure it would give friends at home to receive a correct picture of the place where you reside! Improve this fine weather while it lasts, and send in your orders.

I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having four times the capacity of any other room in the State.

Remember the Place.

R. H. VANCE,
march 18-3m. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

COAL.

FOR PARLOR AND OFFICE USE—THE BEST SCOTCH SPLINT COAL, at the Coal Yard, corner of Battery and Pine streets.
jy7-3m JAMES FINDLA.

G. & W. SNOOK,

MANUFACTURERS OF COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES. Also—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantels, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tinware and Cooking Utensils of all kinds.

No. 141 Washington street, below Montgomery.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell. As they keep none but the **Best of Workmen** and use the **Best Material**, they are always willing to warrant their work.

JOBBING of all kinds promptly attended to.

☞ FORCE and LIFT PUMPS put up and old ones repaired, &c., &c.

20,000 feet of 3-inch LEATHER HOSE, suitable for Fire Engines, for sale cheap. m25

BIBLES ARRIVED.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY HAVE received by the "Bohemian" and "Neptune's Car," a full assortment of Bibles and Testaments.

Depository on Montgomery street near Market. m25

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the whereabouts of ALBA JAMES CORNWELL, who left Pontiac, in the State of Michigan, Nov. 3d, 1851, for California, and was last heard from on the 12th of November, 1855, then at Vallecito, Calaveras county, California. Said Cornwell was 30 years of age in October last, the 8th day. Any information concerning him will be gladly received by his mother and two sisters, by addressing D. C. Ireland, Publisher Sentinel, Coldwater, Michigan, who is the husband of his eldest sister, Catharine M.

N. B.—Publishers in the State of California will confer a great favor on their brother in the fraternity, by giving the above notice an insertion in their respective sheets.

Weekly Review of the Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7th.

The past week has ruled dull with the exception of Monday last, the day of the departure of the steamer, when there was quite a brisk trade done with the country, and the jobbers showed somewhat more disposition to take goods from first hands. Yesterday and to-day again have been very quiet, and it is evident that tone is now given solely to the market by the demand for consumption, speculative operations, or the attitude of holders exercising scarcely any influence.

The demand for Flour has been much more active since the decline in prices, about a fortnight since: the jobbing rates range from $14,50 for Oregon to $18 for best brands Domestic, and $19 for Haxall. It is apparent, however, to those intimate with the actual position of the market, that between this and harvest there must be a material advance in prices, as the probabilities are that, when new Wheat shall begin to come in, the stock of Breadstuffs in the State will be well nigh exhausted. Wheat is worth 4¾ @ 5c. per lb., according to quality. Barley very dull and drooping; no large parcel can be sold at 1¼c. Oats are also heavy and declining; a large lot would not fetch over 1⅜c. Beans dull and heavy. Corn is firm and not plenty: choice worth 4¼c. Choice Potatoes not quick sale at 70 *a* 75c. per bag. Lumber in active demand and firm. Hay worth from $12 to $16 per ton, according to quality.

Provisions are steady: Pork from second-hands—Clear $43—Mess $41 per bbl.; Clear $21,50 *a* $22 in hf. bbls. Oregon Bacon jobbing at 26c.; do Hams at 25 *a* 25½c.; Billings' Hams, in 25 bbl. lots from Agents' hands 22c.; Brined Hams 19 *a* 20c. from second hands. Lard jobbing 26¾ *a* 27c. Eastern Butter by the invoice 40c. for choice; California do 45 *a* 50c.

Groceries are generally steady: raw Sugars in good demand; wholesale rates—New Orleans, fair quality, 14½c.; China, No. 1, same figure. For Rio Coffee 14½c. offered, and 15c. asked. Teas are declining, owing to the sales being pressed and the jobbers disinclined to lay in large stocks. The demand for Rice is less active, and prices rather droop: Carolina, from second hands, selling at 9½c.; good to choice grades of Foreign, 5 *a* 6c. Refined Syrups in 5-gall. kegs selling at 75c.

In Dry Goods we note a good demand for 4-4 Brown Sheetings and 30 inch Drills at 10¼ *a* 10½c., according to size of lot.

SHIPPING REGISTER.

Arrived.

APRIL 2—Brig J S Cabot, Smith, 7 ds fm Humboldt; lumber to

Schr Julius Pringle, Hughes, 12 days from San Pedro via Santa Barbara; oil and asphaltum to N Pierce.

APRIL 3—Ship Mazatlan, Whitmore, 46 ds fm Coronel; coal to Alsop & Co.

Schr Far West, Loper, 30 hours fm Albion River; lumber to H Wetherbee.

Sloop Know Nothing, Warren, 12 hrs fm Point Reyes; produce to Master.

APRIL 5—Brig Suerte, Hurd, 40 ds fm Tahiti; oranges to Master.

Schr Golden State, Tuttle, 16 ds fm Honolulu; mdse to Master.

Schr Ortolan, Bruce, 15 hrs fm Pigeon Point; potatoes to Brennan & Co.

Schr Kossuth, Haines, 8 hrs fm Pigeon Point; potatoes to Brennan & Co.

Schr Osceola, Buckley, 20 hrs fm Tomales; wood to Master.

Schr Horace, Lent, 30 hrs fm Tomales; produce to Master.

Schr A M Simpson, Gregory, 20 hours fm Tomales; potatoes to Hathaway & Co.

Schr Alfred Adams, Adams, 30 hrs fm Santa Cruz; lime to Davis & Jordan.

Schr Ann Delgardno, Blood, 24 hrs fm Tomales; wood to Master.

APRIL 5—Schr Fanny Piper, Allen, 3 ds fm Albion River; lumber to H Wetherbee.

Schr Laura Bevan, Moreton, 10 ds fm San Pedro via Santa Barbara; mdse to N Pierce.

APRIL 6—Bark Emily Banning, Manley, 36 ds fm Tahiti; oranges to L S Ford.

Brig Merchantman, Robbins, 17 ds fm Port Madison; mdse to G A Meiggs.

Brig Halcyon, Wood, 48 hours fm Humboldt; lumber to C McLean.

Cleared.

APRIL 3—Brem bark Cæsar, Garrells, Mazatlan.

APRIL 5—Stmr John L Stephens, Lapidge, Panama; Forbes & Babcock.

Br bark Jenny Jones, Wood, Callao; Dickson, DeWolf & Co.

APRIL 6—Bark Yankee, Smith, Honolulu; Morgan, Stone & Co.

Brig Susan Abigail, Budington, Humboldt Bay; Master.

Schr Julius Pringle, Garcia, San Pedro; W Pierce.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Prepared and carefully corrected for The Pacific

BY AN EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL REPORTER.

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

DUTIES.

Custom dues are payable in cash only, and levied *ad. valorem.* Unclaimed goods in store are subject to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The standard ton is 2240lb.

Anchors.
Per lb..........— — @— 8
Boots and Shoes.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Desirable invoices will not sell for 10 ₩ ct below eastern cost.
Bread.
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
Pilot ₩ lb........— — @— 9½
Navy............— — @— 7
Crackers, in tins..— 12 @— 14
Cakes, assd tins...— 13 @— 15
Cal Soda Biscuit..— 12 @— 13
Cal Sugar Biscuit..— 14 @— 15
Beeswax.
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
White ₩ lb........— — @— 65
Yellow............— — @— 45
Candles.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sperm ₩ lb........— — @— 47½
do Patent.......— — @— 55
French............— — @— 28
Adamantine.......— 17 @— 20
Cigars.
DUTY 30 PER CENT.
Small lots very desirable Havana realizing cost and charges.
Am Im Havana...10 — @— 20
German do do ....6 — @15 —
Man Cher No 1.....— — @— —
do No 2.....— — @15 —
do No 3.....— — @— —
Coffee.
Duty free when imported from place of growth in all vessels except those of Spain and Portugal, in which case it is 15 ₩ cent., and also free when imported in vessels of those nations from their own colonies.
Java, white ₩ lb...17 @— —
Java, green........17 @— —
Manila.............— — @— 15½
Costa Rica.........— 16 @— —
Rio................— 13½@— —
Cordage.
DUTY 19 PER CENT.
Manila, Am made.— 10 @— 12½
Manila.............— 9½@— 11½
Manila, S. F. Manufacturing Co.'s jobbing at.........— 11¼@— 13
Tarred Cordage....— 10 @— 15
Bale Rope.........— 14 @— 14½
Bolt Rope.........— — @— 14
Cotton Twine.....— 35 @— —
Flax & H Twine...— 35 @— —
Coal.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Lacka ₩ ton.......— — @18 —
Lehigh............— — @18 —
Cardiff............— — @16 —
Scotch............None.
West Hartley.....14 50 @15 —
Liverpool.........— — @14 50
Sydney............None.
Cumberland.......30 — @— —
Vancouver Island..— — @12 —
Oregon............— — @10 —
Chile..............— — @11 50
Crockery.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Well assorted invoices selling for 10@15 per cent below cost and charges.
Dry Goods.
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Heavy Brown, 3-4...8 @— —
do do 4-4...— — @— 10
do do 5-4...10½@— 12
Bleached Long Cloths, medium quality, 7-8......— — @— 8½
Do do 4-4.......8 @— 12
Do do medm qlty 5-4 book fold....— — @— 11½
Do do 8-4 do.....— — @— 25
Do do 10-4 do....— — @— 27½
DRILLING.
Heavy Brown, 30 inches...........— — @— 9½
Bleached 28 inch..— — @— 10
COTTON DUCKS.
Nos. 1 to 5........— 21 @— —
Nos. 6 to 10.......— 16 @— —
Twld Ravens, 28 in— — @— 15
Metheun...........— — @— 16
Flax Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6 ₩ bolt.....11 @— —
TICKINGS.
Ex heavy 30 in....— 14 @— 18
Medium, 30 in.....— 11 @— —
OSNABURGS.
Plain 30 in.........No sale.
Twilled 24 in.......No sale.
Plain 24 in.........No sale.
Plain 31 in.........No sale.
DENIMS.
30 inch............— 10 @— 11
DIAPERS.
Scotch 11 yd pieces fine..............1 25 @ 1 50
Do do medium...1 — @ 1 25
Russian Crash, medium ₩ yd.......— — @— 12½
PRINTS.
Merrimac Blues....— — @— 10½
do Fancy.......— — @— 11
Shirting, plates & stripes..........— — @— 9½
Cocheco Fancy....— 10 @— 10½
Rich Amern chintz styles fast colors....9 @— 12½
Do do blue and orange fast colors.— — @— 9
Do do English fancy do..........12½@— —
Do do French 4-4 do do..........15 @— 20
LINENS.
Table Damask, ₩ yard............27½@— 75
Sheetings, 10-4 to 12-4.............65 @— 95
Table Covers 7-4 to 12-4.............1 — @ 2 50
Blankets, selling for about cost and charges.
Floor coverings—invoice cost.
HOSIERY.
White and colored Cotton Hose, ₩ dozen............1 25 @ 3 —
Woolen half Hose..1 75 @ 3 —
Wool, country knit [illegible]
Cotton,............1 — @ 1 37½
Merino,...........2 — @ 4 —
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Good styles, and Millinery Goods pay 5 to 12½ ₩ cent. on invoice advance on New York cost.
CLOTHING.
Grey Overshirts ₩ doz................[illegible] @15 —
Blue and Red do...[illegible]
Hickory Shirts...[illegible]
Check Linen do...[illegible]
Enfield Mixed Undershirts and Drawers [illegible]
Satinett Pants.....18 — @27 —
Cassimere do......30 — @54 —
Overalls............4 — @ 4 50
Reefing Jackets...2 50 @ 3 75
Goodyear's Black Rubber Coats..3 50 @ 4 50
Do White do......5 — @ 5 50
Do Slate Colors..2 — @ 2 50
Do Rubber Pants.2 — @— —
Drugs.
Market generally supplied by importations to the regular trade.
Alum..............— — @— 4
Balsam Copaiba..— 75 @— —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ₩ lb.........— 3½@— 4
Borax, refined.....— — @— 24
Brimstone, American roll..........— — @— 3
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur............— 5½@— 6
Cream Tartar......— 40 @— —
Castor Oil. E. I. refined.............1 30 @ 1 40
Epsom Salts.......— — @— 4
Hydro Potass......— — @ 6 —
Opium Turkey.....— — @ 6 —
Opium, China.....10 — @11 —
Oil Annis..........5 50 @ 6 —
Quicksilver........— — @— 65
Sal Soda, Am and English..........— — @5½
Sulphate Quinine, ₩ oz............— — @ 2 —
Tartaric Acid, ₩ lb...............— 55 @— 57½
Annatto...........— 3 @— 40
Copperas..........— 2 @— 3
Sugar of Lead.....— — @— 18
Sulphuric Acid....— 7 @— 8
Saltpetre, E. I. refined............— 15 @16 —
Nitric Acid........— 18 @— —
Corks ₩ 1000.....1 75 @ 2 50
Fish.
Duty on Foreign Caught 15 ₩ cent.
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ hf bbl............9 50 @— —
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ kitt..............3 25 @— —
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ hf bbl............— — @— —
Salmon, Oregon pickled ₩ bbl....— — @11 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound...........— — @ 9 75
Salmon, Smoked, ₩ lb...............— 8 @— —
Cod, Dry, ₩ lb....— 7½@— —
Flour and Meal.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Gallego, ₩ bbl.....— — @— 16
Haxall.............— — @— 16
Oregon............12 — @15 50
California..........13 — @15 —
Corn Meal, pun...35 — @— —
Corn Meal, bbls...10 — @— —
Corn Meal, hf bbls 5 — @— —
French Conserves and Liqueurs.
Brandy Fruits, ₩ case..............6 — @— —
Fruits in Syrup....— — @10 —
Absynthe, Pernod's ₩ doz............— — @12 50
Do Berger's.......— — @12 50
Do Leuba's........— — @11 —
Imitation..........— — @ 6 —
Vermouth com'on 6 — @ 7 —
Vermouth Noilly,..— — @ 7 50
Curacoa............9 — @— —
Kirshwasser.......8 — @— —
Muscatel..........— — @ 3 25
White Wine Vinegar..............— — @— 57½
Fruits and Preserves.
DUTY: Oranges, Lemons, and Green Fruit, 8; Nuts of all kinds, and Grapes, not dried, 24; Preserved Fruit or Sweetmeat, 15@3; Dry Fruit of all kinds, 8 ₩ cent. ad val.
Apples, dried, in casks.............— — @— —
Apples, dried, in hf bbls.............— 15 @— 16½
Apples, dried, in kegs, choice.......None.
Peaches, Chile, dried ₩ lb..........— — @— 20
Peaches, Am dried in kegs...........— 15 @— —
Figs, Smyrna ₩ lb choice............— 15 @— 18
Prunes, Bordeaux..— 18 @— 22
Currants, Zante...— — @— 13¼
Citron.............None.
Raisins, bunch, ₩ box..............— — @ 3 —
Raisins, layer do..— — @ 3 75
Raisins, cluster do— — @— —
Almonds ₩ lb.....— — @— —
Almonds, Soft Shelled..........— 36 @— —
Chile Walnuts.....— 11 @— —
Filberts...........— 13 @— —
Pea Nuts..........— 3½@— —
Pecan Nuts........— — @— 8
Ginger, Preserved, ₩ case...........6 50 @— —
Brandy Fruits, qts— — @ 2 75
Brandy Fruits, half gal...............— — @ 4 —
Assorted Pie Fruits qts..............3 75 @ 4 —
Fresh Raspberries, 2lb tin...........— — @ 3 75
Fresh Blackberries— — @ 3 75
Fresh Whortleberries..............— — @ 3 75
Fresh Strawberries [illegible]
Fresh Gooseberries [illegible]
Fresh Cherries [illegible]
Fresh Peaches [illegible]
Fresh Quinces [illegible]
Fresh Apples [illegible]
Fresh Pears [illegible]
Fresh Cranberries [illegible]
Currant Jelly, qts [illegible]
Jellies, assorted, 2lb tins [illegible]
Raspberry Jam [illegible]
Blackberry Jam [illegible]
Strawberry Jam [illegible]
Honey, 2lb tins [illegible]
Fresh Tomatoes [illegible]
Green Corn [illegible]
Green Peas [illegible]
Oysters [illegible]
Clams, 2lb tins [illegible]
Lobster [illegible]
Lobster, 2lb tins [illegible]
Turkey, 2lb tins [illegible]
Chicken [illegible]
Sardines, hf bxs [illegible]
Sardines, qr bxs [illegible]
Gherkins, qts.......— — @ 1 75
Gherkins, hf gal....— — @ 3 —
Cucumbers, kegs, ₩ gall.........— 45 @— —
Furniture.
Eastern cost to cost and charges.
Glassware.
DUTY: Cylinder and Crown, 15 per cent.
The agents of Eastern manufacturers are making limited sales at regular list prices.
Grain.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Corn, California, ₩ lb.........— 4¼@— —
Corn, Mexican.....— — @— —
Oats, California....— — @— 1¼
Barley, California, old...........— — @— —
Do do new.......1 30 @— —
Wheat, California..— 4¼@— 5
Wheat, Oregon.....— — @— 4¾
Peas, Split.........— — @— 6
Beans, American White..........— 1 @— 1¼
California White...— 2¾@— 3
Beans, Chile Bayos, old..........— — @— 1
Do California do...— 4 @— 4¼
Gunny Bags.
In bales, each......— 13¼@— —
In bundles.........— — @— 11
Grindstones.
Per cwt...........2 50 @— —
Gunpowder.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
American Blasting Dupont's, ₩ keg— — @ 4 25
Do do Hazard....— — @ 4 25
Do do Whipple's— — @ 4 25
English Blasting...— — @ 4 25
American Canister Hazard's ₩ lb....— — @— 35
Do do Dupont's....— — @— 35
Do do Whipple's...— — @— 27½
English Canister...— — @— 35
Hops.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
First sort, ₩ lb....— 25 @— 27½
Second sort........— — @— —
Hardware.
Collins' Axes ₩ dz13 50 @— —
Do do handled...— — @16 —
Axe Handles.......1 50 @ 3 —
Pick Handles......1 50 @ 3 —
Long Hndld Shovels branded light10 — @12 —
Nails, Cut, ₩ lb....— 5¼@— —
do Wrought....— — @— —
Hay.
California ₩ ton...14 — @16 —
Leather.
DUTY: Sole 15; other kinds 19 ₩ cent.
Sole Leather, Oak tanned ₩ lb.........— — @— 45
Do do hemlock tanned.............— — @— 40
Harness Leather...— — @— 40
Skirting do.......— — @— 40
Wax Upper Leather, ₩ side........4 — @ 4 50
Calf Skins, heavy, ₩ lb..........1 — @ 1 12
Do do light....1 — @ 1 12½
Sheep Skins ₩ doz 4 — @ 7 —
Lime and Cement.
DUTY: Lime 8 ₩ cent., Cement 15 ₩ cent.
California, first quality.............2 50 @ 2 75
Cement, Rosendale 3 75 @ 4 50
Cement, Roman....None.
Lumber.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Humboldt assorted ₩ M.............24 — @— —
Puget Sound, do..24 — @— —
Redwood Boards...— — @25 —
Redwood Flooring— — @33 —
Port Orford Cedar— — @50 —
Eastern Lumber..35 — @50 —
Do oak, hickory and ash plank,..70 — @140 —
Joist, Floor,......31 50 @— —
Shingles, Eastern, best...............— — @— —
Shingles, Redwood — — @ 4 —
Redwood Siding, dressed...........— — @25 —
Do do rough.....— — @23 —
Laths, Eastern.....— — @— —
Laths, California...— — @ 3 50
Doors and Sashes 10 ₩ cent. advance.
Molasses and Syrups.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
N. Orleans Molasses in bbls ₩ gal None.
Sandwich Islands do do..........— 35 @— 40
East Boston Syrup in 5 gal kegs...— — @— 75
Do do in 8 gal kegs— — @— 62½
Do in 14 gal kegs..— — @— 60
Seth Adams 5 gal kegs..............— — @— 75
Do 8 gal kegs.....— — @— 62½
San Francisco Refined 5 gall kegs.— — @— 75
Sandwich Islands do................— 45 @— 50
Malt Liquors.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
J & R Tennent's bottled Ale, ₩ doz................3 — @— —
Do do Stout......3 — @— —
Dunphy & Co's Guinness Dublin Stout..............None.
D Dunbar's bottled Ale...............3 — @— —
Do do Stout......3 — @— —
Evans & Co's Ale.. None.
Jeffrey & Co's Ale, in stone jugs.....— — @ 4 50
Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale, stone bottles...........— — @ 5 50
Do do in pints..3 50 @— —
Marzetti & Son's bottled Ale......None.
Do do Stout.......None.
Friends' Allsopp's bottled Ale.......3 — @— —
Byass' do Ale......3 — @— —
Barclay, Perkins & Co's Porter, bottled by H. Friend None.
Morice, Cox & Co's Stout,.............3 — @— —
A Berwick & Co's Ale................3 — @— —
Abbot's do Ale.....None.
Do do Stout.......None.
Bryant & Davies' do Ale.............None.
Robt Porter & Co's do Stout..........None.
Bridges' Stout....3 — @— —
American Ale, in cases..............— — @ 3 —
Do Porter..........— — @ 3 —
ENGLISH CASK BEER.
J R Tennent's Ale ₩ hhd.............50 — @— —
Do Stout do......47 50 @— —
John Jeffrey's Edinburgh Ale,....47 50 @50 —
Salt's Ale do......45 — @50 —
Reader, Howard & Co's Stout.........None.
Allsopp's Ale do..45 — @— —
Trueman's Stout...None.
Do XX do.........None.
Barclay & Perkin's Ale do............— — @— —
Do do Stout do....32 — @35 —
Watkins' Dublin Stout..............35 — @37 50
Abbott's Ale do...30 — @— —
A Berwick & Co's Ale do.............— — @45 —
Burton Brewery Co's No 3 Ale.....— — @45 —
Westminster Brewery Ale..............None.
Do Stout do.......— — @— —
Bass' Ale..........— — @47 50
Muir & Son's Edinburgh strong Ale 48 — @50 —
AMERICAN.
Eastern ₩ bbl.....— — @12 —
Fairb'ks & Beard's Ale and Porter ₩ doz................— — @ 3 —
Lion Company's California Ale ₩ bbl................— — @15 —
Matches.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Round wood, large cases, ₩ gross,..— — @— 52½
Do. in tins,.......— 65 @— —
Matting.
DUTY 19 PER CENT.
China 4-4..........— — @ 8 50
China 5-4..........— — @ 9 50
China 6-4..........— — @10 50
Metals.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
IRON.
Scotch and English Pig ₩ ton.......32 — @— —
Am Pig ₩ ton....22 — @— —
Refined Bar, bad assortment, ₩ lb...— — @— 2½
Refined Bar, good assortment, ₩ lb...— — @— 3
Plate No 5 to 9....— 4 @— 5
Sheet No 10 to 13.— 5 @— —
Sheet No 14 to 20.— 5 @— —
Sheet No 24 to 27.— 5 @— 5½
COPPER.
DUTY: Bolt and Braziers', 15; Pig, Bar, Old and Sheathing, Free.
Sheathing ₩ lb....— — @— 36
Sheathing, Old.....— 15 @— —
Sheathing, Yell....— — @— 27
Do Old Yell.......— — @— 14
Bolts...............— — @— —
Composition Nails— — @— 30
TIN PLATES.
Plates, Charcoal IX ₩ box.............14 50 @— —
Plates, I C Char coal...............— — @— —
Coke...............11 — @— —
Roofing Plates....11 — @— —
Banca Tin, slabs, ₩ lb...............— 38 @— 40
STEEL.
DUTY: Cast, Shear, and German 12 ₩ cent; other kinds, in bars 15 ₩ cent.
English Cast Steel, ₩ lb.................— — @— 16
QUICKSILVER.
Per quintal........— — @— 65
ZINC.
DUTY: Sheets 12 per cent.
Sheets ₩ lb.......— — @— 10
LEAD.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Pig ₩ lb...........— — @— 6½
Sheet..............— — @— 9
Pipe...............— — @— 10
Bar................— — @— 8
Naval Stores.
DUTY: Oakum free; other kinds 15 per cent.
Pitch, ₩ bbl......— — @ 4 —
Tar, American, ₩ bbl................— — @ 4 —
Rosin..............3 25 @— —
Varnish, bright....14 — @— —
Varnish, Copal, ₩ gal...............3 — @— —
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal.............1 10 @— —
Chains and Cables ₩ lb...............— — @— 6
Oars and Sweeps, ₩ foot..............9 @— 11
Invoices of Ship Chandlery about prime cost.
Oakum, Navy, ₩ lb.................— — @— 7½
Do superior........— — @— 15
Oil.
DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreign Fisheries, Neatsfoot, Linseed, Hempseed and Rapeseed, 15 per cent.; Olive in casks, bottles or flasks 24 ₩ cent; Palm 4 per cent.
Olive, common, in bottles, ₩ doz......3 50 @— —
Do Durand's [illegible]
Do Plagniol [illegible]
Do Poussel [illegible]
Linseed [illegible]
Sperm, crude [illegible]
Coast Whale [illegible]
Sperm, bleached [illegible] @ 1 75
Polar, crude [illegible]
Polar, refined [illegible]
China Tea [illegible]
Do Nut [illegible]
Lard [illegible]
Paints.
DUTY: Chalk, 5; White and Red Lead, Whiting, Litharge, Vermillion, etc., 15; Spanish Brown and Ochre, 24 ₩ cent.
Lead, Red, American ₩ lb..............— — @— 11
Lead, White, Am. pure, in oil [illegible]
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry [illegible]
Ochre, ground [illegible]
Spanish Brown [illegible]
Spanish Brown gnd in Oil [illegible]
Whiting [illegible]
Vermilion, Chinese [illegible]
Litharge [illegible]
Venetian Red [illegible]
Chalk [illegible]
VARNISHES.
Elastic Carriage...7 — @— —
Best Wearing......5 — @— —
Fine Copal........5 — @— —
Best Oak..........4 50 @— —
American..........2 — @ 3 —
Tabor & Trago's London...........3 — @ 6 75
Provisions.
DUTY: Beef, Pork, Ham and Bacon, Butter and Lard, 15 ₩ ct; Cheese 24 ₩ cent.
Beef, Mess ₩ bbl.20 — @— —
Beef, extra Mess, hf bbls..........12 50 @— —
Pork, Clear ₩ bbl 40 — @— —
Pork, Clear, hf bbl 20 50 @— —
Pork, Mess, bbl...37 50 @— —
Pork, Mess, hf bbl 19 50 @— —
Pork, Prime, bbl...— — @34 —
Pork, Oregon, Mess— — @— —
Hams, Billings.....— 20 @— —
Do Ames'..........— 20 @— —
Hams, in brine.....— 16 @— 18
Hams, Oregon......— 23½@— —
Bacon, sides, clear None.
Bacon, sides, extra clear.............— 22 @— —
Bacon, Oregon.....— 25 @— —
Beef Tongues ₩ hf bbl...............— — @— —
Butter, choice.....— 40 @— —
Butter, fair to prm— 32 @— 35
Butter, inferior....— 25 @— 30
Butter, California..— 40 @— 50
Butter, Oregon.....None.
Lard, kegs, choice ₩ lb..............— — @— 22
Lard, 10lb tins....— 24 @— 25
Lard, 15 and 20lb tins..............— 23¼@— —
Lard, Oregon......— 23½@— 24
Lard, China........None.
Cheese, choice.....— 9 @— —
Potatoes.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
California ₩ lb....— 1 @— 1¼
Sweet..............— 4½@— —
Pulu.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sandwich Isl ₩ lb.— — @— 12½
Rice.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Carolina, casks ₩ lb................— — @— 9
China No 1........— 6 @— —
China No 2........— 5½@— 5¾
Siam No 1.........None.
Siam No 2.........— 5 @— —
Patna No 1........— 6 @— —
Batavia No 1......— — @— 5¾
Do inferior........— 3 @— —
Manila No 1.......None.
Manila No 2.......— 4 @— —
Salt.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Fine, 20lb bags....— 15 @— —
Fine, 10lb bags....— 15 @— —
Fine, 3lb bags.....— — @— —
California ground, in 5lb bags.......— 8½@— —
Liverpool ₩ ton...18 — @— —
San Quentin......14 — @— —
Sauces, &c.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Worcestershire Sauce, pts..........6 — @— —
Do do hf pts......3 75 @— —
Tomato Catsup, pts— — @— 75
Do do qts.........— — @ 1 12½
Pepper Sauce, pts ₩ doz.............1 62½@— —
Capers pts........— — @— —
Stoughton Bitters, ₩ doz, qts........3 — @ 3 —
Do do pts do......1 50 @— —
Boker's Bitters....— — @ 7 50
Assorted Sauces, pints..............1 25 @ 1 50
Lemon Syrup, pure quarts............— — @ 5 —
Lemon Syrup, common do...........— — @ 3 50
Syrups of Raspberry, Strawberry, Sarsaparilla, Orgeat, Pine Apple 3 — @ 8 —
Starch.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Kingsford's........— — @— 7½
Colgate's..........— — @— 6½
Shot.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Assorted ₩ bag....1 75 @— —
Soap.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Castile ₩ lb.......— 18 @— —
Hill's pale No 1...— — @— 8
Colgate's pale No 1— — @— 8
Chemical Olive....— 7 @— 8½
Brown, in small boxes.............— 4 @— —
Marseilles.........— 12 @— 13
English Yellow....— 5 @— 6
Do White.....— 5 @— —
Spirits.
DUTY, ALL KINDS 30 PER CENT.
Alcohol in bbls....— — @— 75
Do in tin.........— — @ 1 —
BRANDY.
Jules Robin & Co's Cognac...........5 50 @ 5 75
A. C. Godard & Co's B. O. C.......— — @ 5 75
Gautier Freres.....— — @ 4 50
T Denis Hy Mounie & Co..............— — @ 4 50
Otard, Dupuy & Co 6 — @— —
Rizart & Co's......None.
United V. Proprietors, Cognac......— 5 @— —
United Proprietors Rochelle..........4 — @ 4 25
Pinet, Castillion & Co................5 — @ 5 50
A Bonniot & Co's Cognac............— — @ 5 —
Vignerons Unis Rochelle............— — @ 4 25
Louis Leberton Cognac............— — @ 5 —
Bisquit, Tricoche & Co..............5 — @— —
Hennessy..........5 — @— —
J & F Martell......5 — @ 5 50
Marette & Co......5 — @— —
Pellevoisin, Rochle— — @ 4 25
Sazerac............5 — @ 8 —
A Seignette.......4 25 @— —
G V Bernard & Co's La Rochelle.....— — @ 4 —
Bordeaux..........2 25 @ 3 —
Freeman & Simpson's Philadel'a Mixed..............— — @— 87½
American, octaves— 48 @— 50
J. T. McDougall & Co's California..— — @ 3 —
GIN.
Browning's Eng...— — @— —
Old Tom..........1 40 @ 1 50
Do Swaine, Boord & Co's.............— — @ 1 60
New York.........— 42½@— —
Woolfe's Scheidam Schnapps........— — @ 6 25
Veldner's do.......— — @ 5 50
Booth & Sedg'ck's London Cordial..— — @ 6 —
Roberts & Co's Scheidam Schps— — @ 6 —
Steamboat.........— — @ 1 —
Swan..............— — @ 1 —
Orange Tree.......— — @ 1 —
Locomotive........— — @ 1 —
Hour Glass........— — @ 1 —
Crown.............— — @— 95
Other b'ds Holland— 75 @— 80
WHISKY.
Scotch............1 25 @ 1 50
Irish...............None.
Freeman & Simpson's Magnolia,...— — @ 1 —
Amer low proof...— — @— 43
Do high proof ₩ gal...............— 41 @— 42
Do California......— — @— —
PURE SP'RTS.
American..........— 42½@— —
RUM.
New England......— 60 @— 65
Jamaica...........1 40 @ 3 —
CIDER.
Bancroft's.........— — @ 4 —
Fairbanks & Beards— — @ 3 25
Sugar.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Boston crushed ₩ lb...............— — @— 20
New York do......— — @— 20
San Francisco do..— — @— 20
Refined Loaf.......— — @— 20
San Francisco Yellow 16 @— 17½
Do White A.......— — @— 18
Do White B.......— — @— 17½
China, first quality— 14 @— —
Do second do.....— 13 @— —
Do third do.......— — @— —
Ping Fa............None.
Manila, first qual..— — @— 12½
Do second do......None.
Do third do........None.
Batavian, Nos 17@20..................— 14 @— —
Do Nos 14@16....— 12 @— 13½
Do Nos 12@14....None.
Sandwich Isl do...12½@— 14½
New Orleans yel...None.
W. I. Muscovado..— 14 @— 15
Spices.
Mustard, Am in ¼lb glass ₩ doz.....1 75 @— —
Do English do.....1 75 @— —
French............2 50 @ 2 75
Nutmegs, whole ₩ lb...............— — @— 80
Mace..............— — @— —
Assorted invoices, ground, in glass, selling for cost and charges.
Cassia ₩ lb.......— — @— 50
Pepper Grain......— — @— 11½
Yeast Powders, Preston & Merrill's, in ¼lb tins, ₩ gross...........— — @35 —
Saleratus, ½lb glass ₩ doz...............— — @— 62½
Do 1lb papers.....— — @— 37½
Teas.
Duty in American vessels, from the place of growth, free, otherwise 15 ₩ cent.
Gunpowder, in 1lb canister ₩ lb.......— — @— 45
Do in bxs.........— 30 @— 65
Imperial, in 1lb canisters...........— — @— 45
Do in bxs.........— 30 @— 65
Hyson, sm bxs....— 30 @— 65
Young do do......— 30 @— 75
Congou............— 40 @— 65
Pouchong..........— 42½@— 65
Souchong..........— 40 @— 65
Oolong............— 42½@— 75
Tobacco.
Half lbs, favorite brands ₩ lb.......— 37½@— —
Do outside do.....— 25 @— —
Do common do....— 20 @— 25
Pounds, bright natural leaf.............— 35 @— 45
Bright natural leaf fancy packed......— 50 @— 75
Do ordinary.......— 30 @— 35
Kentucky Leaf.....— 15 @— 16
Goodwin's smok'g ₩ gross.............— — @ 2 75
Watson's do.......— — @ 2 50
Anderson's solace Chewing..........— — @ 6 —
Goodwin's N Y do— — @ 6 —
Wines.
Duty, all kinds, 30 ₩ ct. ad valorem.
Hungarian, ₩ doz. 6 — @ 9 —
Madeira, in wood, per gal.............— 75 @ 3 —
Do in glass ₩ doz. 3 — @ 9 —
Sherry, in wood, ₩ gal...............1 — @ 3 —
Do. Burdon [illegible]
Do in glass ₩ doz. [illegible]
Mousley & Co.'s brands Sherry in wood ₩ gal. [illegible]
Evans & Co do [illegible]
Port, wood, ₩ gal [illegible]
Do glass ₩ doz [illegible]
Burgundy Port [illegible]
Claret ₩ cask [illegible]
Do Masellian [illegible]
Do ₩ case [illegible]
Sauterne [illegible]
Do ₩ cask [illegible]
PA [illegible] Hock [illegible]
Do Moselle [illegible]
Champagne.
Do Heidsieck [illegible]
Do Charles do [illegible]
Do Jules Mumm & Co's genuine [illegible]
Do G H Mumm & Co's genuine [illegible]
Sparkling Catawba [illegible]
Do Jacquesson [illegible]
Do Schreider, Ancher [illegible]
Do ordinary [illegible]
Wool.
Native Cal ₩ lb [illegible]
American [illegible]
Wooden Ware, &c.
[illegible] pails, painted, ₩ doz [illegible] @ 2 50
Do do long ears [illegible]
[illegible] No sale.
[illegible] @ 3 25
[illegible] @ 3 50

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

I have Lost my Way.

"I have lost my way," said a little girl to me this morning. She had wandered too far from her father's house. "I want to go home," said the little child, and her tears fell thick and fast upon her little hands. I led the little lost one home, and it was sweet to witness the rejoicings of the parents over the restored lamb.

I have lost my way, I repeated sadly to myself, in these deep labyrinths of life; my feet wander in strange paths; the fruit which I had so fondly coveted, like the apples of Sodom, turned to ashes on my lips. Memories of my glad, prayerful childhood, come sweeping over my soul. I have left my father's house, and I, too, want to go home.

God has made the parent a type of his own infinite love; and if an earthly father can say, "It was meet that we should be merry and be glad, for this my son was dead, and is alive again—was lost and is found," how much more will our heavenly Father welcome the wanderer's return to his protecting love?

The sweetest tears shed are those of penitence. Some of the noblest steps trod are those which return from wanderings. A greater than a father's love waits to embrace the prodigal.

Edmund Burke's Idea of a Perfect Wife.

She is handsome, but it is not a beauty arising from the features, from complexion or from shape. She has all three in high degree, but it is not by these that she touches the heart—it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and sensibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty. She has a face that just arouses your attention at first sight; it grows upon you every moment, and wonder it did not more than rise attention at first. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe when she pleases, they command, like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue. Her stature is not tall, she is not made to be the admiration of every one, but the happiness of one. She has the firmness that does not exclude delicacy—all the softness that does not imply weakness. Her voice is soft, low music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who distinguish a company from a crowd; it has its advantage, you must come close to hear it. To describe her body, describe her mind—one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself upon, but the goodness of the choice she makes. Her politeness flows rather from a natural disposition to oblige, than any rules on that object and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those who do not.

Good Advice to Fast Young Men.

In the pocket book of the Hon. Stephn Allen, who was drowned from on board the Henry Clay, was found a printed slip, apparently cut from a newspaper, of which the following is a copy:—

"Keep good company, or none. Never be idle. If your hands can't be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no hast to be rich, if you would be proper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry untill you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young, to spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week.

We could not give the young men of California better advise than to cut this out, and use it as Mr. Allen did.

LAST week, while walking from the Calvert station to our office in Pratt street, says the *Luthern Observer*, we were met, opposite the Gilmore House, by a bright-eyed urchin, between whom and ourself the following dialogue ensued:—

"Aint you Dr. Kurtz?"

So I am called.

"Aint you a minister?"

Yes.

"Would you like me to give you a 'levy?"

Yes, if you have it to *spare*.

"President Buchanan said *we ought to do to others as we would like them to do to us.*"

Yes, and a greater than President Buchanan said that before him.

"So much the better; ought'nt you then give me a 'levy?"

Perhaps, *if I had it to spare*.

Here the lad looked blank, and running away, he cried out:

"Young America gives up to old America!"

We then called after him, saying:

Come back and I'll give you a 'levy; to which he triumphantly shouted:

"Perhaps you havn't a 'levy to *spare*,—hurrah for young America!"

HE DRINKS.—How ominous that sentence fall! How we pause in conversation and ejaculate, 'It's a pity!' How his mother hopes he will not when he grows older; how his sisters persuade themselves that it is only a few wild oats that he is sowing! And yet the old men shake their heads and feel gloomily when they think about it. Young man just commencing life, buoyant with hope, don't drink. You are freighted with a precious cargo. The hopes of your old parents, of your sisters, of your wife, of your children—all are laid down upon you. In you the aged live over again their young days; through you only can that weary one you love obtain a position in society; and from the level in which you place them must your children go into the great struggle of life.

READ AN HOUR A DAY.—There was once a lad who at fourteen was apprenticed to a soap-boiler. One of his resolutions was to read one hour a day, or at least at that rate; and he had an old silver watch, left him by his uncle, which he timed his reading by. He stayed seven years with his master, and his master said when he was twenty-one that he knew as much as the young squire did. Now let us see how much time he had to read in seven years, at the rate of an hour a day. It would be twenty-five hundred and fifty-five hours; which, at the rate of eight reading hours a day, would be three hundred and nineteen days: equal to forty-five weeks, equal to eleven months; nearly a year's reading. That time spent in treasuring up useful knowledge would pile up a very large store. I am sure it is worth trying for. Try what you *can* do. Begin now.—*Child's Paper.*

There is more honor in meriting praise without obtaining it, than in obtaining it without meriting it.

The pupils of the "College School" at Oakland, at the end of the term just closed, issued a creditable number of their occasional paper, the "College Echo," from the contents of which we extract a few specimens.

HABITS.—"Man is a bundle of habits." To young persons this old adage presents a subject full of thought. If it is true, as some assert, that man is a creature of habits, nothing then can be of more importance than the formation of such, as in after life will be most agreeable and advantageous to their possessor. Some practices which at first fill us with delight, end by becoming irksome in the extreme, while others, though unpleasant at first, become in after life a source of the profoundest enjoyment. Good habits are then an object of great importance. We are advised by proverb makers to choose that course which is most excellent, and habit will make it the most agreeable. It would seem that it is just as easy to lead such a life as will win us the esteem of good men and the favor of God, as to be shunned on account of our vices and abhorred by our maker.

PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.—Numerous have been the efforts in the old world at popular forms of government, but for some reason or other, they have failed. It is a matter of no doubt that Europe at the present time, is not the place for republics. The true soil for these is our own continent, the last of the three great geographical divisions of the earth. The atmosphere here seems as fatal to the absolute institutions of the old world, as the atmosphere of that has been to the democratic forms of our own country. In three centuries from the discovery of the country, the different races by which it is occupied, some of them by the least generous of the European monarchies, have, with few exceptions, come into the adoption of establishments of a republican character. It was fortunate that the discovery of the new world was postponed to the period when it occurred. Had it taken place during the flourishing period of the feudal ages, the old institutions of Europe might have been ingrafted on this new stock, and instead of the tree of life, would have furnished only varieties of a kind already hastening to decay. Toleration, civil and religious, has been enjoyed throughout the wide borders of this vast continent.

Happily for us, some important discoveries in science have been made, and above all, the Reformation, has taught men to distrust authority, and to take no guide but the reason and the revelation which God had given them. It taught them to claim the right of free examination, as their inalienable birthright, and of such action, as was most accordant with a true Independence.

CALIFORNIA.—A few years since, and scarce a trace of civilization could be discerned within her borders. She was literally a *terra incognita*, to the people of Europe, and known but in name to her American neighbor. Her Mexican proprietors thought her fit for nothing but the rearing of herds, and scarcely worth protecting from the hostile Indian tribes that ravaged her frontiers; and but for her transfer to American owners, together with the subsequent discovery of her mines, she, to-day, would have been comparatively a desert waste. The first event drew a few hardy spirits within her territories; the second filled her with the most energetic of every nation. It would have required a long series of years in the ordinary development of events to have peopled the State as it now is, to have built up cities that already rival in commerce the emporiums of the old world, to have displayed such resources as even now in their infancy astonish the ablest statesmen of the earth. Composed as her society is, of the most enterprising and daring spirits of Europe, Asia and America, it is not surprising that here should be found a force and vigor unknown elsewhere. As the amalgam of some metals produce a compound superior to any of its components, so does the fusion of ideas, customs, and habits of nations who meet and mingle on these shores, generate a mental and moral atmosphere that will prove purer and healthier than any that have ever yet existed. Our gold and our energy have already given an impetus to our Atlantic brethren. The gold, so long hoarded up in the vaults of banking houses has been drawn into the current of trade, facilitating its operations, and giving an impulse to industry. But the reaction which has taken place in the east shows not less strongly the value of our State. When commerce was crippled, and business was stagnated, it was our gold that infused new life into its torpid system, enabling it to recuperate its exhausted powers, and exhibit a vitality that puts to rest any fear of permanent derangement in the financial affairs of our country. Thus, within half a score of years, a country, hitherto, almost unknown, without inhabitants and without culture, has become the great conservator of commerce, and gives us full reason to hope that she will be the standard bearer of Christianity and civilization, whose mission is to bless those nations that know not God, with the light of truth and knowledge, knowledge even of life eternal.

OUR ANCESTORS.—The people of the United States, assert that Englishmen or Frenchmen, or any other Europeans, are not equal to themselves, they seem to forget who they are. William the Conqueror would hardly have been so attached to his Norman followers, if he had supposed that their descendants would have in after years repudiated him for a benefactor and progenitor. And the old covenanters would hardly have fought so resolutely for their own rights, and more particularly for those of their children, if they had known that the descendants of these children would have designated the nation of their forefathers in after years by the derisive names of "John Bull," "beef and pudding eaters," &c. The hatred towards Great Britain indulged in by many of the people of the United States, has its rise in the mistaken idea that they were cruelly oppressed by the *people* of that country during the Revolution; but in this they are mistaken, for it was not the *people* that abused America: it was the party in power—a dishonest and oppressive ministry, aided and sustained by a harsh, proud and corrupt parliament. The people of England, led on by such men as the immortal Chatham, Col. Barre, and others, sided with America, and had they been able, would have helped her in her struggle for freedom. We, therefore, are very ungenerous, to say the least of it, when we hate and revile Englishmen; and independent of this sympathy of them for us, we are bound to them by a closer tie of affection, for we are the descendants of Englishmen, and we are now the brethren of the present people of Great Britain. And so it is with the German and French races. They were the progenitors of our forefathers; they had made many discoveries and inventions, (which we their children now enjoy and have the benefit of,) long before we were born; they by their efforts, hard and arduous labors and studies, had raised the hordes of Northern Europe from barbarians to civilized men, long before America was ever thought of, except in the chimerical brain of some such man as Columbus. From that race of Goths and Vandals we are descended, and we have only to thank the tribes of Germany, France and Denmark, that we are now the glorious Republic of the United States, instead of a nation of roving, roaming barbarians.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—It is most certain that this branch of education comprehends much that is needed to advance the development of man. Parents should not rear their children too tenderly, but let them follow their own instincts more in matters of play and exercise; and if they would have their boy hardy and brave, he must be permitted to roam wherever he pleases, enter into all the dangers that usually beset the path of boyhood, so that he may be more independent in character, and not be continually complaining of the difficulties which arise before him. He may be taught in this manner, that he was born to overcome the obstacles of life.

The great men of ancient times did not acquire their strength by brooding over trials which opposed their progress, but by long continued and laborious industry; not for a short mouth or year, but with untiring zeal at all times.

The invincible gladiators of Rome acquired their almost superhuman strength only by long continued exposure to the extremes of heat and cold, hunger and thirst, and all the various privations of a life like theirs. The ancients were always noted for their powers of endurance, and in order to acquire these they instituted *games*, at which the nations assembled and displayed their various accomplishments; men strove to excel in all those exercises, and became strongly and fully developed. Nor was this all; they also strove to attain eminence in the more difficult branches of education, and their success is known of all.

IMPROVEMENT OF TIME.—There are many men who, if when young they had improved their time, would at the present have been honored and respected by all, instead of being despised; would have been a blessing instead of a curse. The world is full of examples to show how much more honored and respected a man is that improved his time when young, than one who did nothing towards improving it. Idleness leads to vice, and those who would do nothing when young are very apt to fall into bad habits when they grow up: such as drinking, gambling and the like.

PERSEVERANCE.—It is patient and persevering effort that crowns labor with success. Nature teaches the lower animals the exercise of this quality. The spider renews her web again, and again when broken, and soon spreads her banquet with the captive fly. The little bird collects in her bill fragments of hay or moss, and straw by straw builds her nest. These examples of perseverance should excite us to emulation, for if the little bird can form for herself a habitation by constant and persevering labor, how much more ought we to accomplish who have reason to guide us? The ancients told us that "Perseverance conquers all things," and we see every day difficulties vanish before it, which at first seemed insurmountable. No great undertaking ever succeeded without it. No great man ever existed who did not possess it. It is the executor of the mind's great designs for the most perfect plans that human intellect ever conceived, are valueless unless carried into practice, and whatever is really excellent must be tried as with fire, to purify and elevate it.

DYED—In *auburn*, on Thursday evening, March 31st, supposed by poison, four brothers, long known and of high standing, (two moustaches and two whiskers,) causing a great sensation in the fashionable circles of the neighborhood.

Dr. Jackson, the elder, of Boston, meeting his old friend, Josiah Quincy, (both past eighty years of age,) on the sidewalk, accosted him with, "Well, Mr. Quincy, how much longer do you intend to live?" "Till I send for a doctor," was the quick reply. "And when did you send for one last?" inquired Dr. J. "Just eighty-six years ago!" answered Mr. Quincy, adding the precise date of his birth.

THE Hon. Henry S. Foote, now at Washington, has been solicited by the Board of Trustees of the College of California, to commend their cause to the public and to individuals in the Atlantic States; and we are most happy to understand that he responds to the call, with a generosity and devotion, worthy of himself, and of the generous plans of this rising institution.

TO CURE HOARSENESS—Take the white of two eggs, and beat them with two spoonfulls of white sugar; grate in in a little nutmeg; then add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well, and drink often. Repeat the prescription if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

THE WAY TO THE SHERIFF OFFICE.—Rev. Dr. B——, of Philadelpha, is noted for brief sententious sayings in the pulpit and out of it. As he was coming down Chesnut street the other day, a gentleman asked him, "Sir' can you tell me how to fine the Sheriff office?" "Yes sir," was the reply; "*Every time you earn five dollars spend ten!*" Saying this the doctor walked on, leaving his questioner gaping upon the sidewalk. He was a stranger who had come to town on business and asked for information, but the more he pondered on the reply, the more he was convinced that his unknown informant had answered him wisely.

A New Haven paper, describing the localities of three prominent institutions of that city, says; "The Medical College is on the road to the cemetery; the Divinity College on the road to the poorhouse, and the Law School on the road to jail!"

THE RUM FIEND.—When Diabolus estabished his reign, he is said to have called a council in Pandemonium, in order to determine which was the most potent power to people his dominions with the souls of men. Great was the competition among the different vices, passions and evil spirits in representing their varied strength. At length, "a form of horrid kind," with brazen front, blood shot eyes, and ghastly visage stalked forth before the Prince of hell, and made proposals to go and *desolate* the earth.

The proposition met the approbation of the king and the *Rum Fiend* was commissioned for his work of death. He sped his way to earth, and revealed himself as an angel of light to the wandering inhabitants of the oriental clime. They hailed him as an heir of royal birth, and acknowledged him as their rightful sovereign. Then this mighty Fiend began to wield his sceptre and extend his dominions until the world obeyed his nod. He presented his enchanting cup to the lips of his devotees, and they quaffed deeply of its sparkling liquid, until reason reeled and came toppling from her throne. Thus he led them captive at his will, until the regions of despair were enlarged to receive the holicaust of souls offered up upon the blazing altar of Bacchus.

No portion of the earth has been exempt from his withering curse, but wherever he has moved in conquering pride, devastation followed in his train. He has mingled his poison in the golden goblets of kings, and the proudest monarchs have bowed submissively at his bidding. The glowing cheek of man has paled, and the sparkling eye of beauty dimmed with the film of death, by the somnific touch of his magic wand. Every hearth was made desolate by the loss of some choice spirit, as a wail of untold agony went up from ten thousand stricken hearts; while the heavy plunges of lost souls in the gulf of endless wo, were so thick and fast, as to send the surging waves breaking in wildest fury upon the farthest shore.

When cities vast were wrapt in conflagration, dire and devouring flames were sweeping through the palaces of the great like a sea of fire. Then while the wild shrieks of the distracted populace were borne up on the moaning night-winds, and the lurid glare of the blazing city illumed the clouds of heaven, the Rum Fiend with angry swoop was seen brooding over the scene.

Again, amid the battle's din, when marshalled hosts in deadly conflict joined, and the lives of expiring multitudes were breathed out amid dread death-groans, this destroying fiend was seen flying from rank to rank, inciting the incensed combatants to new scenes of carnage; and at the midnight hour, when the bacchanalien revel grew clamorous, and strange and horrid oaths made night more hideous, then when the assassin's steel was drawn, the Rum Fiend nerved the arm to strike the blow, and as the gurgling blood and ominous death-rattle told the work of murder, the bloody Fiend was heard to chuckle over the deed with devilish glee.

Thus have we seen the triumphant career of this destroyer, and still he is on the wing; still he is sending desolation to many a heart, and supplying the realms of wo with new victims.—*Pittsburgh Chris. Adv.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.—Lady Mary Wortley Montague observes, that, "the most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined, when they are ennobled by sentiment;" and they are truly enobled when we do them either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or love to a husband. "To furnish a room," continues this lady, "is no longer a common-place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet-makers; it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner, is not merely arranging a meal with my cook, it is preparing refreshments for him whom I love. The necessary occupations, viewed in this light, by a person capable of strong attachments, are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the fancies and shows which constitute the amusements of the world."

A well-ordered house has been truly compared to a watch, all the wheels and springs of which are out of sight, and it is only known that they exist, and are in order, by the regularity with which their results are brought about.

ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE.—On the 13th January, at Windsor, Mr. J. S. Rarey, from the United States of America, had the honor of exhibiting before her Madesty, the Prince Consort, and the royal family and suite in the riding-house, his miraculous power over the horse. Several animals were selected as subjects of his experiments. He commenced with a colt, eighteen months old, belonging to the Prince Consort, which was brought from Shaw Farm, and wnich had never been handled except by halter, and had been chosen by Col. Hood for the occasion. After being alone with the animal for about an hour and a half, the royal party entered, and found Mr. Rarey sitting on its back, without holding the rein, the horse standing perfectly quiet. Mr. Rarey then made a few remarks in regard to his great experience in the treatment of this noble animal; a drum was afterwards handed to Mr. Rarey, which he beat with fury whilst sitting on the horse's back, without the colt exhibiting any signs of fear. The royal party afterwards withdrew for a few minutes, and on their return found the animal lying down, and Mr. Rarey knocking its hind legs together, one of which he put against his face.

Afterwards a restive horse, from Mr. Anderson's stables, in London, which Mr. Rarey said he had before handled, was placed at one end of the riding-house alone. Mr. Rarey went to the other end, and at his command the horse walked quietly up to him. He then made the horse lie down in the presence of the Queen, when Mr. Rarey crawled between his legs, and over him in various ways. Mr. Rarey then rolled the horse on his back. The horse was afterwards placed in various positions, in which it stood without holding, and without a bridle. A third horse was selected by Mr. Meyers, the riding master, as a very nervous animal, was then brought in, and in a few minutes afterwards it was made by Mr. Rarey to do all which had been done by the other horses. At the conclusion of this exhibition of Mr. Rarey's wonderful power over the horse, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort expressed to Mr. Rarey his gratification and thanks. The secret has been entrusted to Major-General Richard Airey, in confidence, who has pronounced that there is nothing in the treatment but what any horseman would approve of. The secret will be made known when a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained.

THE BOY'S TOOL CHEST.—We have known many an excellent mechanic made, just from the fact, that in boyhood they learned the use of a few joiner's tools. A boy, if he be not utterly stupid, takes to using a hammer and driving a nail as soon as his right hand can lift the one or the left hand hold the other. And as they grow older, nothing engages their attention, or fixes their thoughts, when wanting recreation, like pottering about something or other with a saw, a hammer, some nails and a gimlet. No matter what they make—whether it be a martin or a wren box, a rat trap or a hen coop; it is the same, so that they make *something*, amuse themselves, and learn the use of tools. In fact, we consider a well furnished tool chest for boys, of as much consequence, and as profitable an investment as we do a set of school books; and a boy who, at the age of fifteen years, cannot make a good substantial dry goods box to pack his traps in, why—that boy's educatien has been neglected. We do not confine these remarks to farmers' boys alone, they apply to everybody's boys—city, village and country. Nor, where there is a gardener, or farmer, should the little garden tools be omitted. The boys should have the best of tools—and fitted to their own size and strength. We have seen many a bright, ambitious boy driven out of the garden, the field, and the meadow, because he could make no headway with a miserable cast off tool given him, which no one else could use, but "it was good enough for a boy!" We consider it an outrage, as well as injustice of the greatest kind to turn a boy out to labor with a poor tool. If you hire a man, and expect him to do anything, he has got to have *good* tools, and if a man of any spirit, he will not work without them. And so with boys; they should be taught that *their* labor is worth something, and nothing will so readily convince them of the fact, as to furnish them with the best of tools, such as they are.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARMERS OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—Adam was a farmer, while yet in Paradise, and after his fall was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Job, the honest, upright and patient, was a farmer, and his stern endurance has passed into a proverb. Socrates was a farmer, and yet wedded to his calling, the glory of his immortal philosophy. Cincinnatus was a farmer, and one of the noblest of the Romans. Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at the plow and filled his soul with poetry. Washington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station to enjoy a quiet rural life, and present to the world a spectacle of human greatness.—*Ibid.*

WHO IS THE GREENEST?—We have often been not a little amused to see a company of diminutive, pale-faced city stripplings, poking fun at country boys "because they were so green." We say amused, for it always makes us think *how* green those same city boys are when they go into the country. We have a good story on this point, about half written out for the *Agriculturist*—it will be finished sometime—we were reminded of it just now by hearing a New Yorker tell his experience up in New Hampshire. While riding with a rough farmer, as he called him, he asked him how he would like to go down to New York; to which the farmer, with words long drawn out, replied: "I s'pose if I went deawn to New York I should geawk reaund *just as yeau folks deau up here.*—*Ibid.*

HO! THERE, EVERYBODY!
FACE THE MUSIC AND READ!

IF YOU HAVE BUSINESS OF ANY KIND TO transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to centre?
Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?
Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good and the best beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?
If you desire all these, we advice you to go to
WOODWARD'S WHAT CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street, and 119 and 121 Sacramento street
This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co's and Express Co's offices, and the United States Branch Mint.
Board, per week, $6. Board, per day, $1. Meals, 50 cents. Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents per night. Single Rooms furnished complete, 75 cents per night.
Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without Board, to suit the convenience of all.
The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.
BATHS FREE.
By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.
For the accommodation of Miners, and others having money and valuables, there are two large safes in the office
There is an extensive Library and Reading-room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.
THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Travelers will please remember that there are no Runners connected with this establishment.
The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.
sept18-3m R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE
(FORMERLY WILSON'S EXCHANGE,)
IS UP TO THE GRADE!
SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE AMERICAN THEATRE.
MR. BAILEY SARGENT, the Proprietor of the AMERICAN (late Wilson's) EXCHANGE, begs leave to inform the traveling community that he has undertaken the personal charge of that House He has made extensive alterations and improvements, and has renovated the house throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific coast. There has been added to the House a fine Sitting Room and Dining Hall, newly furnished. In point of comfort and all the conveniences which modern Hotelkeeping have rendered essential, the
AMERICAN EXCHANGE
Can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels The best talent has been employed in the various departments, and the proprietor will set the best Table the market affords. Prices to suit the times.
Ladies' Entrance to the Hotel, corner of Sansome and Halleck Streets.
The American Exchange COACH is always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the House to the landings, or to any part of the city, for $1, baggage free. P. B. SMITH has charge of the Coach. All orders left for him at the office will be promptly attended to. oct15-3m

D. B. HINCKLEY, WM. E. WORTH, ... F. R. HYDE, WM. A. FIELD.
FULTON FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
SITUATED ON DAVIS STREET,
Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco,
Manufacturers of Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines, Pumps, etc. etc.
☞ Repairing of Machinery done neatly. ja24-ly

EXCELSIOR
Book and Job Printing Establishment,
CORNER CLAY, SANSOME & COMMERCIAL STS.
Entrance on Clay Street.
WHITTON, TOWNE & CO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public. that they now possess facilities for the performance of every style of
PRINTING,
unsurpassed by any office in the State.
They execute, to order, in the best style, and at short notice—
Posters, Billheads, Circulars, Handbills, Stock Books, Billets, Programmes, Certificate do. Labels, Books, Bills Lading, Tickets, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Business Cards, Show Cards, Magazines, Address do. Bills Fare, Law Blanks, Blank Books,
And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the
Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.
They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES, for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged throughout the United States to be the
Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented!
For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.
The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.
The proprietors are all PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.
Parties in the Interior wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.
Address WHITTON, TOWNE & CO.

Napa Female Seminary.
SESSIONS OF FIVE MONTHS EACH, COMMENCE first Monday of May and November.
TERMS,—PAYABLE MONTHLY.
Tuition in common English branches....$ 4 per month.
" " higher " " .... 6 "
Music, with use of instrument........... 10 "
Modern Languages....................... 5 "
Drawing, Painting and Needle Work.... 4 "
Board................................... 6 per week.
Washing, if done at the Institute........ 5 per month.
For further particulars address
REV. J. C. HERRON, Principal.
REFERENCES.
GOV. BOGGS, Napa. JUDGE ROYLSTON, Sac.
R. C. HAILE, " J. M. MOWELL, Sacramento
JUDGE HARTSON, " REV. DR. SCOTT, S. F.
NATH. COMBS, " REV. DR. ANDERSON, "
REV. E. S. LACY, San Francisco.
ja27-3m

OAKLAND SEMINARY.
THIS SCHOOL, EXCLUSIVELY FOR YOUNG LADIES, under the supervision of Rev. F. E. PREVAUX, will commence its next term January 18th. The Misses will board in the family of the Principal; and, as the number is limited, they will be surrounded with healthful home influences and superior advantages for study. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had on application to Rev. F. E. PREVAUX, Oakland.
TERMS—Tuition in English, board, washing and lights, $ per month. jy7-3m

Rochester Bedding and Furniture Store,
No. 179 JACKSON STREET,
Third Door below Kearny street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
BY JACOB SCHREIBER,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in BEDS, BEDSTEADS, COTS, MATTRESSES, SHEETS, Comforters, and everything in the above line.
UPHOLSTERING DONE.
Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulu, and Feathers, for sale, at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Orders for Pulu can only be supplied in this city at the above establishment, which is located as aboev, nearly opposite the International Hotel.
N. B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. sept 18-3m

ROPE WALK.
MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACtured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manila Rope, all sizes:
ALSO,
Bale Rope, and Whale Line.
TUBBS & CO.,
sept 26-3m 139 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE AND OAKUM FACTORY.
WE are manufacturing from pure Hemp, and have constantly on hand large assortment of
MANILA CORDAGE,
Of all sizes—three and four strand—comprising Whale Line, Bale Rope, (for bailing hay,) Manila Hawsers, &c. Also, OAKUM—all of which are guaranteed to be of the best qualities made.
Any particular size, length, or description of Manila Cordage required will be manufactured to ORDER at short notice.
All orders promptly filled at the lowest market prices.
TUBBS & CO., 91 Front street,
sept 26-3m between Jackson and Pacific.

C. KNOWLES, DENTIST,
AND MAUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH and BLOCK WORK.
Office, No. 166 Clay street, north side, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.
Business hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. no20

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
PORTRAIT FRAMES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
PIER GLASSES,
MANTLE LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
LITHOGRAPHS,
&c., &c., &c.
No. 89 Montgomery Street,
ja14-1y Near California street, San Francisco

ATWILL'S ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
OF
New and Popular


SHEET MUSIC,
WOOD AND BRASS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
And warranted of the first quality, to be returned if proved to be otherwise. All kinds of
Reeds, Bows, Rosin, Tuning Forks, Hammers.
SUPER-SUPERFINE "A A" ITALIAN STRINGS,
For Violin, Guitar, and other instruments, manufactured expressly for this establishment and California climate.
PIANO FORTES,
Of American, English, French and German manufacture, warranted to stand the climate.
MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,
Of Prince's make, improved patterns, of all sizes and finish.
Instruments tuned, or repaired. Music bound with the new Patent Spring Back, which prevents injury to the book when opened.
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Too numerous for an advertisement, wholesale and retail.
Country orders promptly attended to, and the lowest market price charged, the same as when the purchaser is present. Address
ATWILL & CO.,
fe11-3m No. 172 Washington street, San Francisco.

A FEW MORE LEFT.
ONE MILE East of San Jose, in Hillman's Nursery—8,000 Currant Bushes—Peach, Cherry, Plum, Pear and Apple Trees.
5,000 Silver Maple, Weeping-Willow and other Fancy Shade Trees.
☞ C. W. LeConnt, 99 Davis street, San Francisco, is my agent in that city.
ISAAC HILLMAN.
San Jose, Dec. 2, 1857. fo4

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE
STILL TRIUMPHANT!
UNDER THE OLD MOTTO OF—"BETTER CLOTHING FOR LESS MONEY THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN SAN FRANCISCO."
Constantly on hand,
Fine Black Frock and Dress Coats,
TALMAS, RAGLANS,
BLACK AND FANCY PANTS.
Also, every variety of
Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS, which we can and will sell cheaper than any other house in San Francisco.
Remember the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
No. 147 WASHINGTON STREET,
no19-tf Montgomery Block.

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
RUBBER AND HOSE PACKING,
Leather and India Rubber Belting,
FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
DOUGLAS' FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,
No. 97 Front street, corner of Merchant street,
no19 San Francisco. 3m

FAMILY COAL YARD,
55 Sansome street, opposite Macondray's, bet. California and Pine streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
English Cannel Coal,
☞ The Real Article. ☜
ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF
HARD AND SOFT COAL,
Wood, Charcoal and Eastern Wood.
J. BEHRENS & S. D. JONES,
dec10-3m Agents.

JOHN W. TUCKER.
Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
—IN—
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
Silver Ware, Jewelry,
—AND—
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,
—AT—
NO. 135 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.
Persons in the Interior wishing a
WATCH
MADE OF
GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,
Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of
PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Casing.
no1-3m JOHN W. TUCKER.

138...... Montgomery Street, ...138.
O. H. BOYD & CO.,
HAT AND CAP
EMPORIUM.
☞ O. H. BOYD having withdrawn his entire interest from the old stand on Commercial street, has opened a place of business at
138 MONTGOMERY STREET,
where he will be happy to see his friends and the public.
HATS AND CAPS
—OF THE—
LATEST STYLES.
JUST OPENED—A Fashionable stock of goods in this line, consisting of the LATEST MODES and manufactured of the BEST MATERIAL.
N. B.—HATS AND CAPS MADE TO ORDER.
O. H. BOYD & CO.
C. T. BLAKE. [jy7-3m] O. H. BOYD

QUINCY
HALL
CLOTHING
EMPORIUM
149 AND 151
Washington St.,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GEORGE W. CHAPIN & CO.
General Agency and Employment Office,
UNDER the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association, San Francisco, find employment for all kinds of HELP:
House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, MECHANICS, CLERKS, TEACHERS, ETC.
Country orders promptly attended to.
With the above, we have a
House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency.
Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Negotiate Loans, &c.
Northeast Corner of Kearny and Clay Streets,
no19 One door from Clay. is-tf

FISHER & CO.
ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC THE FINEST ARRAY OF
HATS AND CAPS
ever offered in this State—embracing many
NEW AND ORIGINAL STYLES.
CHILDREN'S GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Montgomery Street, Corner Commercial.
ja14-tf

THE NOISY CARRIERS'
BOOK AND STATIONERY CO'S
CLOSING SALE!
On account of the rush caused by the
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
And the amount of Stock we have to be disposed of, the
NOISY CARRIERS'
BOOK & STATIONERY COMPANY
Are under the necessity of
POSTPONING
THEIR
CLOSING SALE
From the first of March until immediately after the SAILING OF THE STEAMER of the
20th of April,
At which time all goods remaining on hand
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,
FOR CASH.
CHAS. P. KIMBALL.
feb14-1m

FRANK BAKER,
Nos. 110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.
fe4-3m

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.
FIRST STREET, BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.
GODDARD & CO.,
GRATEFUL to their numerous friends for their liberal patronage, and determined to meet the increasing demands for
CASTINGS AND MACHINERY,
are constantly making additions to their extensive works. Among these is a POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER, which enables them to execute the
Largest and Heaviest Forge Work,
cheaper than at any other establishment in the city; and they can, with the greatest confidence, announce to the public the
Best Foundry and Machine Shop on the Pacific Coast.
Our patrons will ever find us THOROUGH IN OUR WORK, FAIR IN OUR DEALINGS, and MODERATE IN OUR PRICES.
With the largest assortment of PATTERNS, and new ones constantly making, we can execute orders on the shortest notice for
STEAM ENGINES,
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE;
Quartz Mills of every Model, and Stampers
OF WHITE IRON,
superior to any for this use, and imported only by ourselves.
MINING PUMPS OF ALL KINDS;
FLOURING MILLS,
GANG, SASH, MULAY AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
SHINGLE MACHINES, cutting 24,000 per day, and more perfectly than any in use; CAR WHEELS and AXLES, of all dimensions; BUILDING FRONTS, ROUND, SQUARE and FLUTED COLUMNS; BALCONY RAILINGS; HORSE POWERS; STOVE and PLOW CASTINGS; RETORTS, GRATE BARS, RANGE PLATES, BOILER FRONTS, WATER BACKS, WHEELBARROW WHEELS, SMUT MILLS, SASH WEIGHTS, BRASS WORK; and, indeed, CASTINGS and MACHINERY of every description whatever.
All Work Warranted according to Order.
Orders from the Country, by Express or otherwise, with a remittance or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled. [no19-3m] GODDARD & CO.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
THE VERY BEST REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
AND FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Stubborn Ulcers, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.
The health of the human system depends almost entirely upon the state of the blood. If the vitalizing fluid which pervades every tissue, every membrane, fibre, filament, gland, or other organ primary or subsidiary; if the body be charged with the element of disease, sickness must be the consequence, and until the
CAUSES OF DISEASE
existing in the blood are eradicated, no permanent relief can be expected. It is here that the powerful health-restoring properties of this Medicine are manifested; its searching operation reaches the causes of disease, and the cures it performs are therefore radical and thorough.
SCROFULOUS ULCER CURED.
GIBSON'S WELLS, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1855.
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—My daughter, seventeen years of age, was some time ago seized with an ulcer in the front of her nose, which gradually increased, eating away the flesh, and became very painful. We tried all the remedies we could hear of, without checking the disease. I at length procured a bottle of your Sarsaparilla, which afforded her almost immediate relief; and after taking three bottles, was entirely cured. Yours, respectfully,
PATRICK GLESON.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.
For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., and H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE.
118 Clay street.
Northeast corner of Sansome.
C. L. KELLOGG,
(Formerly J. M. Moore & Co., California street.)
IN CALLING ATTENTION TO OUR NEW SEED Store we deem a lengthened notice unnecessary. We would merely state that our
Stock is entirely new,
And we shall keep a full assortment of the choicest Foreign and Domestic Field, Herb, Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Bulbous and Tuberous Roots, &c., GROWN BY EXPERIENCED CULTIVATORS in the Atlantic States and in Europe.
Every article appertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates, and warranted as represented.
All orders for SEEDS, TREES, VINES, or BULBOUS ROOTS, directed to C. L. KELLOGG & CO., by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to, packed in the best manner, and forwarded as directed.
C. G. SMITH, New York, Purchasing and Shipping Partner. | C. L. KELLOGG, San Francisco, formerly of J. M. Moore & Co. 3m dec2

Coffey and Risdon's Boiler Works.
Corner Bush and Market streets, opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAVE BEEN FOREman, Managers, and active Partners in the above establishment for the past three years, having purchased Mr. SNOW'S interest in the same, will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand, where we are prepared to manufacture
STEAM BOILERS of every description,
STEAM and WATER PIPES, and
SHEET IRON WORK of all kinds,
At the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Particular attention paid to all orders from the mines for Steam Boilers or Water pipes, Engines or pumps for minig purposes, &c.
COFFEY & RISDON,
oct6 Successors to Thos. Snow & Co.

CUMBERLAND COAL DEPOT,
149 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Just above Montgomery.
HASTE & KIRK.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
KENNEDY & BELL
HAVE REMOVED TO GUERIN'S BUILDING, 105 Montgomery Street, between Sacramento and California Streets.
Housekeepers and Country Traders
—ARE INVITED TO—
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK,
—WHICH IS—
NOW LARGER,
—AND—
PRICES LOWER,
WHOLESALE AND RATAIL.
KENNEDY & BELL,
105 Montgomery Street,
ja14-tf San Francisco.

UNDERTAKER, GENERAL FURNISHER.
NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for Funeral Arrangements, Coffins, of all sizes and styles—Plates and Screws, wholesale and retail.
N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.
☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.
☞ 154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
oct 16-3m

CALIFORNIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.
Carrying United States Mails.
ARRANGEMENTS FROM JAN'Y 1st, 1858.
STEAMER NEW WORLD,
Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
STEAMER ANTELOPE,
Captain E. A. POOLE
STEAMER WILSON G. HUNT,
STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY,
Captain E. C. M. CHADWICK.
STEAMER J. BRAGDON,
Captain E. Z. CLARKE.
STEAMER CORNELIA,
Captain E. CONKLIN.
One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,
Connecting with the light draft Steamers for
MARYSVILLE,
COLUSA, and
RED BLUFFS.
For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts.
8 J. WHITNEY, JR., Pres.

COAL! COAL!
CORNER OF BATTERY AND PINE STREETS.
WOOD SAWED IN LENGTHS TO SUIT WITH dispatch.
The best Red Ash Anthracite Coals broken in sizes to order.
—ALSO—
The best English, West Hartley, Cannel and Liverpool, Scotch, Chile, Sydney, Vancouver, Bellingham Bay, Coose Bay, etc.
☞ Cartage Free. Terms Cash.
jy7-3m JAMES FINDLA.